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### REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

#### ITALY.

*Young Italy.* By A. Baillie Cochrane, M.P. Parker.

YOUNG ENGLAND's opinion of Young Italy, including of course its opinions of our political connexions with the affairs of that country, Lord Palmerston's policy, and the present status and future prospects of the Italian people, is not undeserving of a prominent notice. The position and talents of the author also add to the interest of his work, and without subscribing to his *dicta*, or indeed delivering any judgment of our own, we proceed to lay before our readers a fair report of Mr. Baillie Cochrane's production, which is dedicated to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.

It sets out with a glowing, almost poetic description of Cannes, and thence passes from topic to topic, interweaving tales and essays on particular subjects which offer themselves to the traveller, with accounts of the recent warfare and events that drove the Pope from Rome, and for a season changed the face of Italy. Cannes brings to mind the landing of Napoleon from Elba, respecting which the reminiscences are of an interesting personal and historical nature. We are told, for instance, that,—

"It was not until the early morning, when the grey mists were rolling round on the amphitheatre of hills which surround Cannes; and beyond the waves long streaks of light contrasted with the deep, dark purple of the horizon, that the troops were set in motion. The whole population of Cannes, who had watched through the night, looked on in silent amazement, but few, very few, had joined the columns. Even at this last moment there was some slight hesitation manifest among the leaders. It was very late to turn back, but not too late. There was the sea, and there were the vessels: one day's march forward, and the population might, perhaps, rise behind him, and intercept his retreat. Napoleon was, undeniably, disappointed. He fully believed that the whole of Cannes would have joined his ranks,—that the enthusiasm would have communicated itself like lightning. He found, on the contrary, that he was even unable to procure provisions for such a handful of men, or sufficient horses for the few lancers that he had brought with him. A large *corps d'armée* was concentrated, under General Marchand, at Grenoble; what had he to support him? Nothing but the secret pledges of men who had so frequently broken their public ones; the mysterious interest which was associated with his name,—that faith in his destiny which amounted to a religious persuasion,—and the vague presentiment which had always existed in the nation,—that he would return, like the violet, with the spring,—that the same strange good fortune which won him Marengo, by a drummer beating a charge instead of a retreat, would not desert him in the present crisis. When there is no hope in the regular progress of events, there is hope in the unknown; and that was his only hope. At last he pronounced the word—*En avant*.

"When Fouché heard that the Emperor had landed at Cannes, he said: 'Il est trop tard!' words uttered by Alexander in 1814, when Napoleon abdicated in favour of the King of Rome;

words repeated by young Arago, in 1848, when the regency was on the lips of Lamartine—words which have since resounded through every capital in Europe, amid the sound of the tocsin and the fray. Yes, it was too late to think of returning to ideas of conquest. The best blood of France had been shed in a cause which men began to consider as perishing as the fate of those who sustained it. Hecatombs of victims had been sacrificed for a name. The strongest bond that can bind men together, united the allies by a sense of a common peril; well might Fouché, with the bitterness of treason and ingratitude, exclaim, 'Il est trop tard.'

The battle of Novara is the next theme, and on its fatal result and the flight of King Charles Albert, Mr. Cochrane observes,—

"And in what a state did he leave his country and his heir. The Duc de Savoy came to the throne under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty. This country, which is cited as a model for all others, and as proof of the advantages of English intervention, has created a debt of which the interest amounts to 30,000,000 francs, the whole revenue of the country only amounting to 100,000,000. It has entirely revolutionized the people, who are now never satisfied unless daily concessions are made to them. In point of fact, Victor Emanuel is allowed to possess the crown and a sufficient civil list, on condition that he will adopt all the schemes and views of the Utopian financial reformer. Medmon! at the present moment is to all intents and purposes a republic, with a timid sovereign at the head: he can originate nothing and refuse nothing; his throne entirely depends on his subserviency to the popular party. A stranger, on arriving at Turin, is surprised to find in a city full of palaces, and where royal carriages with scarlet liveries and royal trappings are flitting by him at every corner, that the people are as insolent in their demeanour, as they could have been in the days of the great Republic, one and indivisible. In the cafes, the waiters will sit down at the same table, take the paper out of your hands, and smile contemptuously at any expression of indignation called forth by such lapses of social etiquette. As for the cafes, they have assumed names adapted to the present order of times, but the signs have been selected without much regard to the truth of their signification: thus, we have Café dell' Indipendenza d'Italia, Café di l'Unità d'Italia, Café della Speranza d'Italia: there being no Italian independence, no Italian unity, and we are compelled to add, little Italian hope, which can in any way be justified.

"One thing amused me very much at Turin—every man was a hero; I could not find a coachman or cab-driver, who had not taken part, and that a prominent part, in the campaigns which terminated so ingloriously. The ingenuity with which they evade any attack on their national valour, and explain away all the circumstances of their defeat, is very amusing. The fact is, that according to the best authorities, the troops behaved sufficiently well, but they were raw boys; the inexperience and rashness which led them to the field, were in harmony with the qualities which they possessed. In truth, Austria is firmer seated in Lombardy, than she is among some of her own Teutonic possessions; her rule, in spite of the trash of Silvio Pellico, and other humanity mongers, is mild, equal, and just, and beloved by the people. Austria will remain in Lombardy, not because the treaty of Vienna is inviolable, for we have seen it

violated; not because the people are kept down by military power, for she has only sufficient troops to maintain her garrisons; but because the population is not opposed to the imperial sovereignty; because they enjoy an amount of prosperity unknown in the other parts of Italy, where demagogues are allowed to rave, delude, and plunder, and because the generation, which is now rising into manhood, have learned the advantages of that enlightened government, which teaches a nation that good order and obedience are the first elements of its stability, greatness, and happiness."

On the Roman contest the author's opinions are equally strong:—

"We have mentioned (he says) the barricade committee—it was intended that the gentlemen of whom it was composed, that Messrs. Cالدري, Cernuschi, and Cattabani, were to place themselves prominently forward, at the barricades; they quite misapprehended their duty, and always took *posta* immediately behind them; there was the preaching committee (*colla parola viva ed ardente della fede infiammassero e sollevassero il coraggio del popolo*), a pity that it never occurred to them to stimulate the ardour of the people by showing them the way to the ramparts; then there was the committee of requisitions (by far the most popular), and the fighting committee, so called not from their own prowess, but because it was their duty to drive all the people before them, and to find volunteers for the posts of danger. Sometimes these three latter committees showed a certain unity of action; the committee of requisitions having fleeced a certain district, the poor people used to crowd into the churches in the neighbourhood to find some consolation in prayer; there the preaching committee appeared, and harangued them by turns; when they were supposed to be worked up to the proper state of excitement, the fighting committee made its appearance, and drove the whole mass, old and young, lame, halt, and blind, up to the ramparts, where their heads gave an animated appearance to the walls, and afforded excellent targets for the inimitable Chasseurs d'Orléans. Again, it was in these clubs that merit was rewarded, and fraternal embraces, and mural crowns, were lavished on those who had deserved well of their country—that is, on those who had showed themselves the most approved rascals. Sauls and Davids flourished here—men who had slain their thousands and tens of thousands; we find even in the reports of the constituent assembly, that a young officer, who had been stationed at the Porta Portese, appeared to give an account of his feats: he declared that for eight days and nights successively he and his men had defended the walls with their breasts; on inquiry, it turned out that he and his men had been behind the walls for two hours a day for eight days. Another man proposed a temple, to rival the Pantheon in size, should be erected to contain the ashes of all the heroes, and that on it should be inscribed, 'Grati-tudine verso i defensori di Roma, che rinovano gli antichi esenyei di valore.' A third man declared that with forty men he had jumped off the walls, and driven back two French regiments, returning only with the loss of one man. There was no limit to the vagaries of the Italian imagination. After the 30th of April, and the appearance of Garibaldi and his picturesque brigands, all their heads were quite turned, and they believed themselves to be a race of heroes. Each man procured the finest uniforms that plunder could afford him, and flaunted

about the streets. Nothing more picturesque than Rome in those days—the strange appearance of the hordes which poured in from the country, the wild songs, the fanatic imagery of an excited people. An artist was the only man who could appreciate the new Roman republic.

"And the artists had enough to do; every one wished to be painted,—art was never so cheap. There are now in Rome many curious pictures, and not devoid of interest. Many painted groups, giving an accurate idea of Garibaldi, a man not entirely unworthy of the picturesque costume which he assumed. His dress was a green blouse, turned up with red; with slashed sleeves; red trousers, which buttoned up the sides; a low hat, with a large plume of black feathers; the collar of his shirt turned down, to show his neck; an embroidered pelisse thrown across his shoulders; a lance in his hand, a carbine hanging by his side, a belt with a brace of pistols, a sword, another brace of pistols in his holsters. His officers wore a red blouse, the common soldiers blue; all with the same description of arms. They were well mounted, for they stole the best horses; well quartered, for they occupied the finest palaces. At one time, he had not less than three thousand under his command. His countenance was not destitute of a certain nobility of expression, somewhat coarse, but showing great resolution; a clear blue eye, high forehead, small compressed lips, long curly hair, which fell over his neck, long beard, and thick moustache: on the whole, a study for Salvator Rosa, and who was invaluable on such a stage. It cannot be denied that he was an admirable leader of a corps franc; a man of great courage and resolution—one who never forgave, and who, like Draco, thought the least crime was worthy of death. Sufficiently good-looking to excuse the weaknesses of women, and yet sufficient sternness to control the weaknesses of men, his was the only force in which there was any approach to proper discipline; and as his troops were collected from all districts, many of which had an innate hatred to each other, the executions which he ordered always found volunteers delighted to carry them into effect, with the utmost zeal and energy. When Garibaldi first returned to Rome, on the 27th or 28th of April, his forces were in the most disorganised state, as we have said, gleaned from every village, and animated but by one desire—the love of plunder. Their notion of the word constitution was the right of taking everything that belonged to the weak and unarmed. These were doctrines carefully inculcated by Garibaldi when he enlisted them; and no people could be more surprised than these vagrant gentlemen, when they found themselves subjected to a kind of military discipline, condemned to wear a certain uniform, and only allowed to murder and plunder according to a certain code of rules.

"There was another body of troops to whom it would be a great injustice, in this impartial résumé, not to assign no very honourable place—we mean the financiers, or revenue officers; who were organized into a regiment, under a man whose name will go down for ever to posterity, not associated with Danton, Saint Just, or Couthon, but with Maillard, Santerre, and Carrière. Slight as the interest which is generally taken in Italian politics, this name has acquired a European celebrity—it is Zambianchi. Of his previous life but little is known. In appearance and manner he was one of those wretched beings bred in foul places and obscurity; who crawl out, vampire like, from their fetid lurking-places, when the times are dark and confused, to fatten on the decay of their fellow men. His ghastly, vulgar countenance, sordid and sordid habits of life, and free, brutal, and disgusting language, at once procured him a high place amongst those men, with whom such qualities are esteemed as virtues; these financiers, under the command of this demagogue, were in the immediate service of the immediate patronage of the Triumvirate; the extreme treachery of the character of these men, the secret nature of

their assassinations, has been urged in their defence. 'It is not possible,' say the defenders of the Republic, 'to give a list of the murdered.' This is so far true; for people were found every morning butchered in the streets, and no one knew who had committed the fearful deed. The bodies of priests were discovered, concealed in gardens, and the visible evidence of the murderer was wanting; but, strange to say, that those convents in which the blood flowed most, had been mostly occupied by, or very frequently visited by, the financiers; wherever a body gave proofs of a more than ordinary frightful and savage butchery, there some of the financiers had been observed moving about like ill birds hovering over a carcass; but not to make vague assertions, there are some particular instances in which the murders can be brought home directly to Zambianchi himself, or his most immediate followers."

Into the doings of Lord Minto and Lord Palmerston Mr. Cochrane plunges with rather bitter condemnation; but we dismiss politics for a quotation more germane to a literary journal. At Rome the author meets a certain cicerone, and tells us:—

"You are fond of antiquities," said Melvius, the next morning; "let us go to Campagna's."

"And who is Campagna?"

"Have you never heard of him? I say of the most remarkable men of this town. I am remarkable, because, where there are so many dilettantis—men who indulge in the smattering rudiments of every science—it is always delightful, as it is remarkable, to find a man who really does devote himself to one pursuit, and, what is more, succeeds in it; but I will not tell you what it is—only come with me, and we shall, perhaps, be induced to renew our discussion of yesterday."

"But, in truth, I was not so. I had learned, in a short time, that no folly is greater than that of reasoning, or taking advice, on matters of feeling—all men are the best judges of the truth of their own sensations. Melvius yesterday had silenced, but in no degree influenced me; there was so much reason in all he said, that it was quite unanswerable; but, on that very account, I did not wish to expose myself to a second defeat; and yet, despite his admirable knowledge and unassuming superiority, I felt that, in this instance, I was in the right. The heart, after all, is the best monitor on questions which involve the affections."

"Melvius would not tell me who Campagna was, or why he led me so rapidly through the intricate streets which separate the old Campus Martius from Monte di Pietà. There was nothing at all remarkable in the appearance of the house which we entered, except, perhaps, that the stair was even narrower and dirtier than usual; but my surprise was great, upon entering an apartment on the first floor, to find myself in a kind of museum full of antique vases, beautiful and elaborate specimens of painting, which could only boast of slight perspective, but were, nevertheless, fraught with merit. Living within the atmosphere of art, as we do at Rome, the mere fact of being introduced into a gallery, even of such large dimensions, had nothing remarkable in it; but what astonished me was the perfect state of the vases which I saw, and their admirable arrangement."

"After passing through five or six rooms, which I scarcely had time to glance at—for my guide hurried me rapidly through them—we reached one which was quite filled with female ornaments—there were bracelets, earrings, diadems, all apparently of the purest gold, as they undoubtedly were of the cunningest workmanship. The whole room was full of these ornaments, which would defy the art of any modern jeweller. 'See,' I exclaimed, 'how great this people were. You talk, Melvius, of delicacy of touch—where did you ever see such perfect productions among the schools of modern refinement?—you tell me, again, Melvius, that we can learn nothing from Rome.'

"Melvius smiled incredulously."

"Why do you laugh? I continued; 'can we, I ask you yourself, imitate these works?'

"Not successfully, I will willingly admit," was the reply."

"Yet you smile."

"At your earnestness; because it testifies to the truth of my principle—that all enthusiasm is erroneous, and that error is frequently enthusiastic. To whom do you suppose these armlets belonged?"

"To some Roman matron, to be sure!"

"And this knight in armour, this skull, these weapons, all the equestrian trappings by which we are surrounded, also belonged to a Roman?"

"And why not—are they not worthy of them?"

"Certainly so; but on such a day, some two thousand years since, two men possibly were discussing, as we are now—the antiquity of the very relics whose origin we are now puzzling our brains to trace. Look at the perfection of these ornaments, buried for some three or four thousand years—their origin was as much a mystery to the Romans as they are to us. The Etruscan cities were equally the theme of speculative discussion in the first century of Rome as they are now; is it not incredible that these evidences of an organized society remained so long buried in the soil which the Roman peasant tilled? How little did the knight, as he picked his steed over the wild Maremma, imagine that he was scattering, with his horse's hoofs, the dust of great cities. If you are in ecstasies at the forum, and your imagination can conjure up its classic populations and great historic names, how much more surprised must you be at this collection of Etruscan relics, this undeniable proof of an antiquity, which was for a long time a mystery even to the Romans. I know nothing in this great city which conveys to me so much interest amounting to awe, which satisfies me so readily of the littleness of the greatest ambitions, and the short span of duration of the mightiest empires."

"It would seem," I exclaimed with delight, "that our ladies are imbued with Etruria. Why, here are chateaus, just as they wear them now; and these rings (for whole drawers were now exposed to view), they are precisely the same shape and appearance as those which were produced from the stores of Castellani. Surely there is some deception—it is impossible to conceive that these have been dug up from the ruins of cities whose dates the boldest chronologist finds it difficult to determine."

"It proves that people in all ages have the same vanities; and strange that vanity appears to be the most undying of all qualities—for mark, in all excavations, whether here or at Pompeii, the most abundant crop invariably consists of female ornaments. But look here, at this last room—you observe it is fitted up exactly to represent an Etruscan tomb: the walls are painted just as they were found, the armour hung up exactly in the same spots. There lies the man who fought, probably, so well, for over his skull are hung, you may observe, a variety of crowns and golden wreaths. 'I devote my life to the gods and fame,' he must have exclaimed; but, alas! the question is now—what were his gods? and this fame for which his bones are bleaching here is as empty and hollow as his tomb. How little could he have imagined that the very existence of the country which he thought to immortalize would become the sport of schoolmen and the battle-ground of mere speculative antiquarians. Look at the armour—it is almost as bright as it was when he first wore it; the ring contains as pure a gem; the golden ivy leaf keeps its shape. Here he rests in peace—the Etruscan warrior brought to light by an Italian dilettante for the admiration of a London traveller. What a singular association of ideas, and how it compels us to reflect on the possible fate of Rome, and even of our own country, on which, in the language of bombastic oratory, the sun never sets."





"Yes," I said, "I can realize the picture which is sketched with the powerful pencil of Macaulay—that the day may come when some traveller from New Zealand, standing on a broken arch of London Bridge, may be sketching the ruins of St. Paul's, just as in the former days Tacitus, writing of England in the time of Tiberius, thus describes us: 'Quidam in Britanniam rapti, et remissi a regulis, aut quis ex longinquo reverterat; miracula narrabant. Vin turbatum et inauditas volucres; monstra maris, belluarum formas; visa, sive ex metu credita.'"

"I come here again and again," said Melvius. 'Little known by strangers, it is the most remarkable spot in Rome. Campagna herself is a man of great taste, and well informed upon the subject of Etruria: in his society you feel as if you were living in a past generation—his language has caught something of the antiquity amid which he gropes, and the eccentric character of his pursuits. But you will gain a great deal from him, for on each fresh examination, you will leave him more and more impressed with the fact which all the memorials of past valour, of beauty, and grandeur, fill my mind not with admiration at the greatness, but with melancholy regret at the littleness, of all human objects.'"

A biographical sketch and account of the murder of Rossi, are very interesting; but we must accompany our author to Naples for the only farther illustrations of his volume for which we can find room; and that, too, reserved for our next No.

#### DEAN SWIFT AND HIS AMOURS.

*Stella and Vanessa.* By Lady Duff Gordon. 2 vols. Bentley.

THIS was a strange subject to adopt for a novel, but M. Leon de Wailly having chosen it, Lady Duff Gordon has exercised her ready pen on translating him and his ideas closely and fluently into good English style. In her preface she observes:—

"In pursuing the labyrinth of this strange history, M. de Wailly, it will be seen, leans constantly and strongly to his hero. We beg to protest against being held in any degree responsible for M. de Wailly's opinion, or infected with his partisanship. We have been extremely struck by the ingenuity of our author's defence of Swift, the depth and *fineness* of his knowledge of human nature, the minuteness and delicacy of his delineations of character and manners, and the ease and simplicity of his style; and we think it may be interesting to English readers to see this strangest chapter of English domestic history handled by an intelligent and accomplished Frenchman.

"We have been the rather tempted to translate it, that the original is now inaccessible. It has been printed only as a *feuilleton*. If this should appear to any one to diminish its value, we beg them to recollect what sort of novels have of late enjoyed popularity in France. The French public has been too long fed upon the coarsest and most exciting stimulants to relish fare which its very delicacy would render insipid to a jaded palate.

"In the second place, the French are, generally speaking, extremely incurious about other countries, and little interested in faithful representations of foreign manners.

"There are certain traditional types of the Englishman, the German, or the Spaniard, which do well enough for all the purposes of modern scene-painting. The light and minute but accurate touches of M. de Wailly's cabinet picture are precisely what would detract from its value in a market where such standards are accepted."

The author's explication of the mystery involved in Swift's conduct is quite adequate to

the working out of a novel, and he has infused much interest into his design. But we know that we must look deeper, and we fear into more repugnant grounds, for the solution of the painful question. The inquiry would not suit our page, and had better be left to the darkness which has covered it, together with Swift and Stella, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.\* In this story the Dean is made to be in love with Vanessa, Stella in love with him, and a young clergyman, Tisdal, in love with Stella. Dingley manoeuvres for the union of Swift and Stella, and succeeds in procuring the former to sacrifice himself, in order to gratify the passion of the latter.

The scene is partly laid in Ireland, where Swift takes possession of a living, which is well described, in the spirit of "dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth you and me in sundry places," and which he addressed to his sole auditor, his clerk, when he preached his first sermon,—so unpopular and unwelcome he was. Here he is joined by Dingley and Stella, and the plot is developed, tracing all the feelings of the parties and the incidents to which they give rise. Swift's character is the great effect, and we must say comes out very boldly. This being the case, it will appear that no extracts could clearly exemplify the work; but we will quote two or three passages to indicate as well as we can its general bearing. His arrival at his vicarage is a fair specimen, though too long for us to give it all:—

"Mrs. Jebb (Tisdal's housekeeper) was forty-five, and women of the lower class grow old more rapidly than their betters. She had never been rich nor handsome. She had been left a widow with a son, who was eight years old, and had small chance of finding a second husband; all her future, therefore, depended upon Tisdal. For want of a better prospect, she had made up her mind to live and die in his service. Gentle and absorbed in his own thoughts as he was, she had not found much difficulty in acquiring the complete control over his household; and from being a cook-maid, she had quickly insinuated herself into the more respectable place of housekeeper.

"Her child, thanks to Tisdal, received the rudiments of education in the parish school; and maternal ambition caused her to look forward to nothing less than seeing him one day take holy orders. She had, therefore, made herself as important in the household as she well could, and this household it was now her interest to aggrandize.

"The appointment of Lord Berkeley's *protégé* had thrown cold water upon her schemes. Her own existence and that of her son were threatened; she saw herself driven into exile. And now a ray of hope suddenly appeared, it was like the recovery of a lost sheep.

"Without sharing all the hopes of the sanguine Roger Coxe, Mrs. Jebb could not but admit the possibility of disgusting the new Vicar with Laracor; and like a miser who has found his lost treasure, she was in the act of recapitulating all the advantages of her position, not only for herself, but likewise for the future prospects of her son, when the interesting object of her maternal solicitude returned from school with an empty satchel and a dirty face.

"'Already eight o'clock! and I have forgotten to cook master's supper!'

"She hastened into the kitchen to prepare the Curate's frugal meal, and then returned into the parlour to lay the cloth, the child following her the

\* We may mention having handled both their skulls together, when the Cathedral was undergoing repair. Stella's was beautiful in form; Swift's very low in the forehead.—*Ed. L. G.*

while like her shadow. In honour of her hopes for the morrow, she placed upon the table a jug of claret, a treat she only allowed her master on great occasions, although, thanks to the smugglers, wine was not dear in Ireland. She had just set down the jug, when a man dressed in black walked into the room.

"'Is Dr. Tisdal at home?'

"'No, Sir.'

"'Where is he?'

"'He is dining out.'

"'When will he come home?'

"'To supper.'

"'That's right,' said the stranger, seating himself in Tisdal's arm-chair. 'Pour me out a glass of wine.'

"'Does the man take our house for an inn?'" said Mistress Jebb to herself, though sorely tempted to ask the question aloud. But she contented herself with taking no notice of the order he had given her, and asking in a tone of voice which she endeavoured to render highly significant:

"'Whom am I to announce to my master, when he comes in?'

"'His master.'

"The tone of voice harmonized perfectly with the answer. Mistress Jebb let her arms fall by her side in terror and amazement.

"'Well! and the wine? did not you hear me?'

"Mistress Jebb was not exactly timid; but the stranger had a most determined voice, and frowned with eyebrows like those of Jove. The poor woman lost all her presence of mind. Whilst she stretched forth her hand towards the glass jug, the stranger took up the Curate's glass, and holding it to the light, said in a rough voice:

"'This glass is not clean.'

"'Indeed, I washed it well,' replied Mistress Jebb, forgetting in her agitation that it was beneath her dignity to justify herself.

"'I see you did—I see it only too plainly. Come, quick; give me another.'

"'Could it be to her—to Mistress Jebb—that any one dared to speak in such a tone? And yet she obeyed this insulting order.

"'The room is cold,' said the stranger, after she had filled the fresh glass; 'make a better fire.'

"After so many acts of submission, Mistress Jebb had nothing left for it but to obey. Thus two cocks will fight with fierce determination. But once subdued, the beaten cock resigns himself, and never renews the fight.

"Mistress Jebb went to fetch some turf, and the child was following her, when the stranger called to him:

"'Here, you little blackguard, give me that newspaper.'

"The name of little blackguard was well deserved; the child was much spoiled, and very obstinate; and probably a less brutal request would have been less readily complied with. But the stranger's rough voice subdued the son as it had subdued the mother, and he fetched the paper without receiving the smallest thanks for his trouble.

"Meanwhile Mistress Jebb had made up the fire.

"'That will do,' said the traveller, 'you may go—I don't want you any more—go and attend to your saucepans; and mind you do your best, for I am not easy to please. I forewarn you.'

"'What next?' thought Mistress Jebb. 'I vow he is going to stay supper! What am I to do? Can I leave him alone? Will it be safe? God knows who he may be? But I can't stop in the parlour; the supper will burn; and then how can I contradict such a man as this? So she determined upon a middle course—she would go, leaving her son to watch the stranger.

"At the bottom of his heart, the child did not much like his task; but he dared not resist before a man with such thick eyebrows, and he seated himself sulkily in the chimney-corner, while Mistress Jebb returned to the kitchen.

"She had not been there above five minutes,

when she heard awful shrieks uttered in the voice of her son. She hurried back into the parlour, and found the stranger pulling the child's ear.

"This time maternal affection was stronger than fear.

"What is the matter? What right have you to beat my child?"

"Oh! is this child yours?"

"To be sure he is."

"I wish you joy of him. A pretty education you have given him. You must have been of a tolerably discreet age, too, when he was born, and yet you have never taught him not to play with fire."

"Her maternal rights, and the arrogance with which she insisted upon them, in no degree daunted the imperturbable assurance of the stranger; and Mistress Jebb, utterly disconcerted, turned upon her son, and began to ask him what he had been about."

"The boy explained, in the midst of sobs and tears, that his whole crime had consisted in lighting the end of a stick in the fire, and twirling it so as to make rings of fire in the air."

"During this conversation, Mistress Jebb had plucked up heart, and was just about to open her mouth in defence of her oppressed child, when the stranger interrupted her."

"The church clock struck nine."

"Nine o'clock," said he, looking at his watch; "and that brat not in bed yet. Go and put him to bed this moment."

"At these terrible words, the child, who had taken refuge in his mother's lap, burst out into still louder sobs, and Mistress Jebb, whose heart bled for him, was on the point of resisting; but a glance from the man in black took away all her courage, and venting her ill-humour upon her son, she shook him roughly, and shoved him out at the door, towards which the stranger imperiously pointed."

"She was just about to shut it behind her, when he called her back."

"Here," said he, pulling a shirt and a pair of stockings out of his pocket. "Here, carry these to my room."

"Amazement had deprived Mistress Jebb of speech, but still greater amazement restored it to her."

"Your room!—what room?"

"The best you have—Make my bed, and take care that the sheets be well-aired."

"This time she thought she must be dreaming. She mechanically took the things that were offered to her, and unable to collect her thoughts, she left the room without attempting a reply."

The arrival of the ladies may afford us our second example:—

"At last, Swift received a letter, fixing the day on which the two ladies were to arrive, and he proposed to the young Curate to go with him to meet them at Dublin, and thence to accompany them to Trim."

"The wind had been fair, and the packet had made the passage in an unusually short time. And when they left the coach, they found that the travellers were already at the custom-house. Swift ran thither at a pace which Tisdal could scarcely keep up with. But what was the surprise of the latter, when instead of the spoilt child he had expected, he beheld a handsome girl of sixteen or seventeen, who began to clap her hands with delight the moment she saw Swift."

"Beck! Beck! here's Presto," cried she to a little woman of five-and-forty, who was squatted on the ground busy fastening a trunk."

"And skipping lightly as a bird, she was folded in Swift's arms in the twinkling of an eye."

"Good day, Madam Stella; good day," said he, pressing her tenderly to his heart."

"Beck!—Presto!—Stella!—Tisdal looked at Swift to make sure that it was really he."

"How now, young woman; are not you coming

to give me a kiss?" said Swift to the little woman squatting by the trunks; who was making vehement efforts to release from the lock a key that was tied round her neck."

"Here I am, Doctor," said she, having at length got herself free; and offered her lips to Swift, who received her advances with far less effusion than those of her friend."

"This circumstance did not strike Tisdal, or if it did, it by no means surprised him."

"In the first place, the young woman was not Swift's ward; and in the second, she had great pale blue prominent eyes, no eyebrows, and a nose much too short, above a mouth much too wide. It is true, that spite of her five-and-forty years, her complexion was dazzling. But with such features, what lamentable waste of lilies and roses!"

"Now then, Madam Stella," said Swift, taking his ward by both hands, "come here and let me look at you. God bless me! why you've grown again. Do you know that it is time I should treat you with less familiarity?"

"How cross you are," said she, with a little pout, which Tisdal thought the most charming thing in the world."

"Well! well! never mind; grow as tall and as handsome as you please. You shall always be Presto's spoilt child."

"After kissing her hands twenty times, Swift recollected his companion. Tisdal had discreetly kept in the background during the meeting, and in their delight the two ladies had not observed him."

A morsel of dialogue offers a different view:

"Dingley wrote word that Stella was ill; so ill that her physician had recommended that another should be called in, and that accordingly a consultation would take place in a day or two, but that, as she herself did not choose to be responsible for the possible effects of keeping silence, she could no longer conceal from him that the pleasure of seeing Presto would be the best cure for Stella's ailments; and that as he did not return to Ireland, he might expect them to join him almost immediately."

"At this news, Swift's first impulse was one of anger against Dingley—a 'meddling busy-body! This then was the result of her plan; a scatter-brain, who was always restless and discontented wherever she was. Let her come to London—she had better!"

"But his anger was quickly followed by anxiety; and his paternal feelings regained the upper-hand. Stella, his darling child, was sick, and he was not there to take care of her. He would go to her, go without delay. But could he leave Vanessa, after the avowal he had received from her, after the promise he had made her? Leave her! and why, in the name of Heaven? In order to go and make himself the accomplice of Dingley; to confirm Stella in the foolish fancies which had been put into her head; to expose himself afresh to the danger from which he had fled. But then, poor child, she was ill. Suppose Dingley deceived herself? there was no danger in his presence. If, on the contrary, her report was true, absence was no remedy. Was it possible that love had made him selfish? Because he could not be a husband to Stella, was he therefore to deprive her of a father? Was not he bound to pity her all the more, because he loved another? Oh, there was no doubt about it; he must go and see her. But then he should create here the very sorrows which he went to console yonder. But here everything was so different; it would be so easy to soothe Vanessa when he returned. In her case nothing was impossible; he had made no rash declarations; no obstacles had been raised by calumny; Vanessa and he were free."

"Free! no obstacles! and what was poor Stella? No obstacles! what then was all that made him so proud of Vanessa? What was the just ambition of her mother? was she not a minor and an heiress? Should he not renew the calumnies of

Kilroot and Laracor? should he enter this family against their will; incite a daughter to disobedience; become a brand of discord? And when he had gained this unhappy victory, who was to assure him that a time would not come when Vanessa would repent having ruined her prospects by marrying a man double her own age? That was a humiliation he was determined to avoid; he would certainly go."

"With a broken heart but a calmer conscience, he prepared as quickly as possible for his journey. And Vanessa! he could not leave London without seeing her. Both his heart and his judgment urged him to pay more regard to her feelings; he must take back his promise, and part from her on good terms: the question was, how this was to be effected."

"Vanessa's secret had been wrung from her by surprise. Possibly she regretted it. What if he gave her an opportunity of retracting her avowal; if on the strength of their previous familiarity he affected to have beheld in her outburst of passion a mere friendly effusion, and to look upon his own promise as a temporary concession to the whims of a spoilt child? This construction would palliate the imprudence into which his heart had been surprised, and his caresses would thus be made to assume a paternal character."

"Thus, then, the evil was not without remedy. He summoned up all his firmness and went straight to the Vanhomrighs; he had hoped to find Esther alone, but her mother was not yet gone out to take her constitutional walk, in which Lord Rivers politely joined her every morning. Swift did not think it possible to let her go without mentioning the departure, which he had come on purpose to announce to her daughter. When he appeared, Esther looked embarrassed; this he was glad to see, as it relieved him from the fear of an explosion. He announced his departure for Ireland next day."

"Esther turned pale, but said nothing, and let her mother express as many regrets as she would. But when she talked of giving up her walk in order to see the last of the Doctor, Vanessa, in her usual tone of authority, sent her out in the name of the physician. And no sooner had her mother shut the door after her than she walked straight up to Swift, and said:

"You're going?"

"Yes, Esther, I am."

"And what becomes of your promise of this morning?"

"This morning!" he replied, endeavouring to smile, "had you asked me something even more impossible, I should equally have promised it you. Your imagination, my dear Hussy, magnifies everything. Your wishes are absolute wants and your sorrow is despair. In short, my dear, you're a spoilt child that must not be crossed."

"And now, then, are you not afraid to cross me?"

"I presume that by this time you have grown reasonable."

"Reasonable. The time for reason is past."

"My dear Esther, be cool, you're the dupe of your own imagination. But I know you better. Whenever you really are in love, you will not tell me it. You have too much pride."

"And would you, then, have me lie?"

"Reserve is not falsehood; do not confound a duty with a fault."

"When we read Shakespeare together, you bade me admire the frankness of Juliet; and now I am frank like her, and like her, I would not for all the world retract my avowal."

"But Juliet loves Romeo; she does not love Father Laurence."

"Juliet loves Romeo, and Vanessa loves a man of genius."

"Vanessa is an enthusiast, who exaggerates her own feelings and my merit. But even if I had genius, that would be no reason for loving me."

"How! if Shakespeare were to come to life again; would any woman do ill to love him?"



"Yes, she would do ill. Men of genius are only fit to be admired. Whatever warmth glows in their soul, they bestow on their works alone; they are too proud to adore anything but fame. Even I, Esther, I who have not, I hope, more pride than I shall be able to justify, what will you say if I tell you that I have lived to my present age and never known what is to love?"

"He thought to discourage her by a declaration which was very nearly true.

"But the fond girl was enraptured at the unlooked-for idea of finding a virgin heart in the man she loved.

"Oh, I will teach you," said she.

"And throwing herself on her knees before Swift, in an attitude of coaxing and entreaty, she continued:

"You have given me lessons in poetry; now it shall be my turn to teach you."

"Swift had been prepared only for anger and violence; and Vanessa was so enchanting in this humble posture, that he almost gave way. A relapse would have been irremediable. He remembered this just in time, and summoning up all the resolution and coolness that remained to him, he took hold of both her arms, more to restrain her than to draw her towards him; and in a voice, which he endeavoured to render as paternal as possible, he said to her:

"I tell you what, my dear child, now you are upon your knees, I shall preach you a little sermon. If you love me, Hussy, it must be because you esteem me, and you would not wish me to lose all right to this esteem. Well! just consider a little. If I took you at your word—if I took advantage of an unguarded moment to bind your fate to mine, and destroy your mother's hopes—Great heavens! what would the world say? that I had misled you; that I had abused the confidence inspired by my age and my profession, and speculated on your enthusiasm for literature. Will you expose in my person the men of letters, whom you revere, to the sarcasms of the world? Shall I, known as I am by my writings, obnoxious to party hatred, above all, a clergyman—shall I give myself the air of a fortune-hunter?"

"And I! for the sake of avoiding a little foolish gossip, am I to give up the happiness of my life?"

"The happiness of to-day, my child, is often the misery of to-morrow; and what you call gossip, makes our reputation."

"Have I not often heard you say, that reputation may fall a prey to the first idler, and that it is only conscience that is our own?"

"And how do you know that mine is at ease? Ought not I to have foreseen that your taste for study might betray you? My conscience, Esther, accuses me of imprudence, but it shall not reproach me with anything worse."

"You repel me then!"

"Why speak so harshly, when I give you the truest proof of my affection? Do not, Hussy, take an unfair advantage of my position. I feel that it is a very false one; but the fear of ridicule shall not make me forget my duty. Be generous, and help me to fulfil it."

"Very well" said she, rising suddenly. "You're resolved that every sacrifice shall come from me. I am willing that it should be so. I swear to you to subdue my heart, and never again to outstep the boundaries of friendship. But friendship has rights as well as love. You must promise me to stay."

"No, Esther, I must go."

"You refuse to trust me!"

"Esther, I must go!"

"But I tell you that I give you my word. Do not you think me able to keep it? Good heavens! from what you said to me just now, you cannot think that I should find it so difficult. And you have more experience than I, more penetration: you must know best. I am extravagant and capricious, used to have my own way in everything. You see, then, that you may stay without inconvenience."

"Esther, I must go!"

"But, at all events, tell me the reason. Has anything happened since this morning?"

"Esther, I repeat to you that it must be!"

"Then you decidedly refuse. Well! as you please. I do not want to keep you here by force."

"And she turned her back upon him."

"See how little control you have over yourself, Esther. How can I trust your word?"

"I gave it only on one condition."

"But you will keep it unconditionally. Do be reasonable. What! because I am going to Ireland—"

"What care I where you go, if you do not return!"

"I will return as soon as I can do so with honour."

"I know very well that you will not return."

"Swift had gained the victory, and could only lose by prolonging this painful dispute. He took up a book, and read, or pretended to read, until Esther's mother came home. But as soon as they were no longer alone together, he had not the courage to pass the end of his last day at a distance from her, and he strove by a thousand affectionate attentions, and by the promise of a correspondence and a future meeting to soften the pain of a separation which he himself felt in all its bitterness."

"He bestowed these marks of tenderness upon her with the less scruple, as Esther, either from pride or from resignation, did not once endeavour, either by whispered entreaties, covert allusions, or supplicating looks, to make him change his determination. Even at the moment of bidding him farewell, she did not shed a tear. And it was a great relief to Swift to think, that in quitting this wounded soul, he at any rate left her the consolation of hope."

The death of Stella is touching; but we have no room for more, and can only commend this altogether strange production to our readers.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

*Ploughing by Steam.* By Lord Willoughby de Eresby. Ridgway.

IN our report of the British Association, we have had occasion (for next *Gazette*) to notice, with merited eulogy, the entrance of a young Scottish duke (already distinguished in literature) into the field of scientific pursuit; and with an utter contempt for what is significantly called *tuft-hunting*, we acknowledge that we deem it greatly for the benefit of literature and science, when men of high rank and influence join the ranks of the more lowly and less fortune-gifted labourers. Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, Lord Northampton, Lord Mahon, Lord Aberdeen, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Braybrooke, Lord Lonsborough, Lord Lindsay, and other noble persons, adorn the living list, and have distinguished themselves from the *οἱ πολλοὶ* of the peerage. But among them all we know no one who deserves higher honour than the author of this Tract and accompanying engraving. The subject is, it is true, not literary; but it is not only scientific, but calculated to produce immense practical advantages to the country, of the strength and power of which THE PLOUGH is a steadfast and glorious emblem.

It was Lord Willoughby de Eresby who, years ago, commenced the experiments for the compression of peat into a valuable and economic fuel, applicable to all social and manufacturing purposes; to the superior smelting of metals, and the uses of steam. Since his lordship showed the way, the process has been adopted, varied, and carried on, in

many places and for important operations; and there can be no doubt it will yet perform a far more extended service to our national resources.

But in the meantime the noble lord has turned his attention to the difficult problem of ploughing the land by means of steam machinery; and, after many trials, has mastered every obstacle. The results it is not easy to anticipate, but the ingenuity and success of the conquest are of such public interest that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of laying the particulars, as so simply stated by Lord Willoughby, before the world. The description is as follows:—

"Many of my friends being anxious to consider my proposed method of substituting steam-power for horses in ploughing, I subjoin a plan and explanations of the different parts of my steam plough."

"It will not be in my power to show the plough in proper working order for three or four months to come. The experiments hitherto have been made merely with a view to establish the principle, avoiding expense in construction; but I may with safety affirm that they have been attended with great success."

"The machinery employed consists of the 'California,' a locomotive engine, weighing 34 tons, and of a 26-horse power (see drawing). (It was designed by Mr. Gooch, to whose friendship on this, as on many other occasions, I am so greatly indebted.) It has a double capstan attached, removable when the engine is required for other purposes."

"The engine moves across the centre of the field on a light portable railway. The ploughs advance and recede on either side of the railway, at right angles to it."

"The plough employed consists of four ordinary, and the like number of subsoil ploughs, fixed in a frame: it is directed by a person standing upon a small platform."

"Two such ploughs, one on either side the railway, alternately advance and recede; the advancing plough working, the other idle until it regains its proper position for ploughing the next four furrows. On the completion of the four furrows both ways, the engine and side-frames advance each three feet."

"The ploughs are attached to an endless chain, 150 yards in length. They can be detached at pleasure, or shifted from one side the chain to the other. They travel at the rate of five miles an hour. Provision is made in case they strike against any impediment. There is also a provision on the carriage, as shown in the drawing, for tightening the chains at the fences, by which the length may be varied 40 feet, to suit irregularly-shaped fields. If any further alteration is necessary, the chain is made in 30 feet lengths, one of which can be added, or taken out, as required."

"The full power of the engine is not exerted with the ploughs above described; and the number of blades can therefore be increased, if experience proves it to be advisable."

"In the present state of things, it is difficult to form a correct estimate of the value of the invention in a commercial point of view. I will only say, that a machine of the power, and with the arrangements described, would perform the work usually done by 16 ploughs, driven by as many men, and drawn by 32 horses. Requiring itself the attendance of eight men, and a horse to draw the water for the engine, it would thus save the labour of 31 horses and eight men. Against this must be set an expense of 5s. a day for coals, as well as 10 per cent. upon the value of the machinery, say 3s. a day upon an original cost of 450*l.* to 500*l.* This latter item, however, would be fully compensated by the saving in the interest of capital now laid out on horses."

"The machinery is only calculated for the cultivation of flat land. It might possibly be used with advantage in the West Indies."

We will only add, that the illustrative figures afford a complete idea of this new and most important device.

#### EDUCATION.

*A System of English Grammar, with numerous Exercises progressively arranged, for the use of Schools and private Students.* By John White. Edinburgh: Whyte & Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.

*School Atlas.* By the same.

MR. WHITE, one of the most successful and respected teachers of Edinburgh, and the author of many valuable educational productions, (of which it may be sufficient to state that several of them range between twenty and thirty editions, and one, the *Abstract of General Geography*, has reached the extraordinary figure of "102nd edition,") has here given to youth another small volume of the most serviceable kind. So simple and so instructive, it goes through the branches of etymology, syntax, and composition, with a clear arrangement, and series of judicious lessons and examples. In short, in the class to which it belongs, it meets Mr. White's requirements upon works of a higher order (see p. 90); for it relates to the interests of mankind, than which there is none more important than education; its object is useful, and its end moral; it will inform the understanding, and thus amend the heart; it bears the marks of honesty and sincerity in the teacher; and with other recommendatory qualities, we are bound to pronounce the work to be good, and the master most deserving of public appreciation.

The *Atlas*, upon a small scale, is exceedingly distinct, and well fitted for schools and home studies. Mr. White, indeed, appears to be peculiarly at home in his contributions to geographical tuition.

#### THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.

*The Fawkes's of York, &c.* Nichols.

A CURIOUS genealogical and biographical inquiry into the family of the famous Guy Fawkes, of Gunpowder-plot celebrity. It shows that the Fawkes's of York were relations of the Fawkes's of Farnley; and affords a very strong probability that Guy (born at York, 16th April, 1570) was the son of Edward, a notary and proctor, like his father William, the grandfather of the wretched conspirator. It says that,—

"Ellen the widow of William Fawkes lived to witness the birth of the youngest of the children of her son Edward. She made her last will on the 22nd of August, 1570, being then of 'whole mynde and perfecte remembrance'; and we learn from the parish register of Saint Michael-le-Belfrey that she died in August, 1575, at the age of eighty-five years or thereabouts, and was buried in York Minster. It was one of her testamentary directions that her body should be buried as near her late husband as might be. Her will contains numerous bequests to the various members of her family, and amongst them is the following:—'Item, I give to Guye Fawkes my beste whistle, and one old angell of gould.' She constituted her son Edward her residuary legatee and 'full and whole executor.'"

"Edward Fawkes survived his mother but a few years."

Of the hero of the tale, the writer adds:—

"It was his unhappy lot to be deprived of paternal care and guidance in the days of his boyhood. The loss of his father, who was cut off in the prime of life, leaving a widow but scantily provided for, with the sole guardianship of three young children, of whom Guye was the eldest, cannot fail to have operated unfavourably upon the habits and disposition, as well as upon the fortunes and prospects, of a youth who had not completed his ninth year. To this event we may attribute the unfortunate circumstance of his not having been brought up to any particular profession or employment. It would appear, however, that his early education was not neglected."

He was apparently educated at Le Horse Fayre, a school near York, and had for school-fellows Thomas Morton, afterwards Bishop of Durham, and Sir Thomas Cheke. His father and mother had both conformed to the Protestant faith, but Guy's conversion to the Romish religion is very plausibly accounted for:—

"How long Guye Fawkes remained at the York school we have no means of discovering. A few years after his father's death he sustained the loss of another near relative who might have stood in the place of a parent to him. In the year 1585 his uncle Thomas Fawkes died, leaving by his will the bulk of his property, which appears to have been considerable, to his two nieces, Elizabeth and Anne Fawkes, and giving to their brother but a trifling legacy: 'I bequeathe to Guye Fawkes my nephewe my golde ryng and my bedde, and one payre of shetes with th'appurtenances.' In no other way is Guye Fawkes noticed in his uncle's will, nor is the name of his mother once mentioned in it. The will of Thomas Fawkes was made about two years before his death, and the tenor of it leads to the supposition that an event had previously occurred which, it is highly probable, exercised an important influence upon the future life and character of Guye Fawkes. This was the second marriage of his mother, an incident in his family history for the knowledge of which we are indebted to the fortunate preservation of certain documents which will be afterwards described. Of the duration of Edith Fawkes's widowhood after her first husband's death there is no direct evidence, but it is certain that at the time her son Guye became of age she was the wife of Dionis Baynbridge, a gentleman residing at Scotton in Yorkshire. Had she been the widow of his brother when Thomas Fawkes made his will, it seems unlikely that her name would have been altogether omitted from that document. \* \* \*

"The second marriage of Edith Fawkes, whenever it happened, would necessarily occasion her removal from York to the place of her husband's residence; and there can be little doubt that from thenceforward, until he attained man's estate, Guye Fawkes was the inmate of his stepfather, Dionis Baynbridge, at Scotton.

"Scotton is a township in the parish of Farnham, in the west riding of Yorkshire. The village is situate near to the banks of the picturesque river Nidd, about half way between the town of Knaresborough and the venerable seat of the Ingilbys at Ripley. Although now an obscure and insignificant hamlet, Scotton was in the latter part of the sixteenth century the abode of several families of good descent. Besides the Baynbridges, there were the Pulleynes and the Percys, who had been seated at Scotton for many generations, and were connected by numerous intermarriages with most of the ancient houses of Yorkshire gentry in that neighbourhood.

"That the Pulleynes were a Catholic family at this period is obvious from the circumstance of two of the grandsons of Walter Pulleyne of Scotton, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, being Romish priests. \* \* \*

"The Percys of Scotton, it is well known, were zealous Roman Catholics; and it was long since

suggested by a very eminent genealogist that Thomas Percy, the conspirator, was a member of that family. In consequence of his having held an important office in the household of the Earl of Northumberland, through whose influence he was appointed by King James I. to be one of his band of gentlemen-pensioners, it has been generally assumed that Thomas Percy was a near relative of that nobleman; and much trouble has been taken to prove that he was a younger son of Edward Percy of Beverley, a grandson of Henry the fourth Earl. But the evidence of this affiliation is not conclusive, and the fact of Guye Fawkes having once lived at Scotton adds considerable weight to the opinion that the conspirator was one of the Percys of that place; and if it were so, he and Fawkes must have been residents of Scotton at the same period. The wife of Thomas Percy was Martha Wright, of a respectable family long seated at Ploughland Hall, near Welwick, in Holderness, and the two conspirators John Wright and Christopher Wright were her brothers. They were originally Protestants, but had become converts to the Roman Catholic faith, and it may be supposed that their conversion was owing to the influence of Percy, their brother-in-law, who was considerably their senior, and is said to have been 'an enthusiastic devotee.'

"Hence it is highly probable that the residence of Guye Fawkes at Scotton would introduce him to the acquaintance of Percy and his relatives the Wrights, and not only of them but also of three other persons who were afterwards involved with him in the Gunpowder Treason. These were the brothers, Thomas, Robert, and John Winter. They were of an ancient Catholic family possessing large estates in Worcestershire, but their mother was the sister of Sir William Ingilby of Ripley, the near neighbour of the Scotton families, and connected with some of them by marriage. The relationship of the Winters to Sir William Ingilby must have brought them occasionally to Ripley. The Winters and the Wrights, like Fawkes, were at this time young men in the prime of life. They are described to have been enthusiastically devoted to the religious faith they professed, and some, if not all of them, were sufferers from the cruel persecutions to which the Catholics of that day were constantly exposed.

"It is manifest that at Scotton Guye Fawkes was placed under such influences as would necessarily lead to his desertion of the religious principles in which he was educated; and the striking concurrence of facts and probabilities which has been presented to us in connexion with his residence at that place, shows in what manner his ardent disposition would become imbued with those feelings and prejudices, both political and religious, which shaped the course and ends of his future life."

On these probabilities we have nothing to observe, but leave them, as found, to the judgment of our readers. The rest of Guy's unhappy course is too well known to need farther tracing; but this little book is interesting in every respect.

#### THE HIGHLANDS RIGHTED.

*Nuga Canora Medica.* Edinburgh: Printed by Thomas Constable. 4to.

Such is the title of a poetic *jeu d'esprit* printed for private circulation in Edinburgh, but since sold publicly by Messrs. Sutherland and Grant, for the benefit of the funds of the New Town Dispensary. Most of the *facetia* are local; but that we may also help the sale and serve the charity, we copy a piece on a matter which has interested everybody—viz., a version of the famous Glen Tilt affray and lawsuit, now, we believe, decided pretty decisively in favour of the right of way. It tells the story as it happened closely enough, and must



particularly amuse the tourists and sportsmen  
now so numerous in the Highlands:—

## THE BATTLE O' GLEN TILT.

AID—"Shirra" Muir."

"O CAN' ye here to hear a lilt,  
Or ha'e a crack wi' me, man;  
Or was ye at the Glen o' Tilt,  
An' did the shindy see, man?"  
"I saw the shindy sair and tough,  
The flytin' there was loud and rough;  
The Duke cam' o'er,  
Wi' gillies four,  
To mak' a stour  
An' drive Balfour  
Frae yont the Hielan' hills, man."

"The Sassenach chap they ca' Balfour,  
Wi'ither five or sax, man,  
Frae yont the braes o' Mar cam' o'er,  
Wi' boxes on their backs, man.  
Some thoct he was a chapman chiel—  
Some thoct he cam' the deer to steal;  
But nae ane saw  
Them, after a',  
Do ocht ava'  
Against the law,  
Among the Hielan' hills, man."

"Some folk 'll tak' a heap o' fash  
For unco little end, man;  
An' meikle time an' meikle cash  
For nocht ava' they'll spend, man.  
Thae chaps had come a hunder' mile  
For what was hardly worth their while:  
'Twas a' to poo  
Some gerse that grew  
On Ben M'Dhu,  
That ne'er a coo  
Would care to pit her mouth till."

"The gerse was poo't, the boxes fill't  
An' syne the hail clam'amp'rie  
Would tak' the road by Glen o' Tilt,  
Awa' to wha' they cam' frae.  
The Duke at this put up his birse;  
He vowed, in English and in Erse,  
That Saxon fit  
Su'd never get  
A'e single bit  
Throughout his yet,  
Among the Hielan' hills, man."

"Balfour he had a mind as weel  
As any Duke could ha'e, man;  
Quo' he, 'There's ne'er a kilted chiel  
Shall drive us back this day, man.  
It's justice and it's public right;  
We'll pass Glen Tilt afore the night;  
For Dukes shall we  
Care a'e bawbee?  
The road's as free  
To you an' me  
As to his Grace himsel', man."

"The Duke was at an unco loss  
To manage in a hurry,  
Sae he sent roun' the fiery cross,  
To ca' the clan o' Murray.  
His men cam' down frae Glen an' hill—  
Four gillies and a writer chiel—  
In kilts and hose,  
A' to oppose  
Their Saxon foes,  
An' gi'e them blows,  
An' drive them frae the hills, man."

"When Hielan' chiefs, in days o' yore,  
Ga'ed oot to fecht the foe, man,  
The piper he ga'ed on afore,  
The line o' march to show, man.  
But noo they've ta'en anither plan—  
They ha'e a pipe for ilka man:  
Nae chanter guid  
Blaws pibroch loud,  
But a' the crowd  
Noo blaw a cloud  
Frae cutty pipes o' clay, man."

"Balfour he wadna' fied frae fire,  
Frae smoke he wadna' flee, man;  
The Saxons had but a'e desire—  
It was the foe to see, man.  
Quo' he to them—'My bonny men,  
Tak' tent when ye gang down the glen;  
Keep calm an' donce,  
An' quiet as puss,  
For what's the use  
To mak' a fuss  
Among the Hielan' hills, men."

"To keep them cool about the head  
The Sassenachs did atten', man;  
The Duke himsel' was cool indeed,  
But at his ither en', man;  
For win' and rain blew down Glen Tilt,  
An' roun' his houghs an' through his kilt,  
Baith loud an' lang,  
An' cauld an' strang,  
Wi' mony a bang,  
It soughed along  
Among the Hielan' hills, man."

"The Sassenachs they cam' doon to Blair,  
And marched as bauld as brass, man;  
The Glen was closed when they got there,  
And out they could na' pass man;  
The Duke he glower'd in through the yet,  
An' said that out they sud na' get;—  
'T was incress clear  
Their comin' here,  
For they wad fear  
Awa' his deer,  
Among the Hielan' hills, man."

"Balfour he said it was absurd;  
The Duke was in a rage, man;  
He said he wad na' hear a word,  
Although they spak' an age, man.  
The mair they fleech'd, the mair they spoke,  
The mair the Duke blew out his smoke.  
He said, (guid tak'!)  
Balfour micht tak'  
An' carry back  
His Saxon pack  
Ayont the Hielan' hills, man."

"The gangin' back was easier said  
Than it was done, by far, man;  
The nearest place to rest their head  
Was up ayont Braemar, man:  
'Twas best to seek Blair Athole inn,  
For they were drookit to the skin:  
Sae syne they a'  
Lap o'er a wa',  
An' ran awa',  
Wi' a guidaw  
An' left the Hielan' hills, man."

"The battle it was ended then,  
Afore 'twas foct av', man;  
An' noo some ither chaps are gaen  
To tak' the Duke to law, man.  
Och on! your Grace, my bonny man,  
An' ye had sense as ye ha'e lan',  
Ye'd been this hour,  
Ayont the po'er  
O' lawyers dour,  
An' let Balfour  
Gang through your Hielan' hills, man."

## SKETCHES OF CHARACTER.

Pattern People. By David Drawwell. Collins.

ONE of the light-bobs of letters so numerous in our day, and smart enough to circulate with the rest of the modern march of intellect to which it belongs. Like the card of a show-shop, it exhibits the Pattern Husband, Scrub, Philanthropist, Exquisite, Slow Man, Doctor, Shopkeeper, and others, as originally published in the *Liverpool Courier*, *Liverpool Mail*, and *Chester Courant*; the majority in the first-named paper. The author hints at *Punch* having indirectly appropriated one of his Models (The Model Lodger). We know not how the charge may be, but copy a bit of one of the Patterns as a *pattern* of the writer's talents for characteristic sketching:—

"The Pattern Philanthropist.—On rising to address a public meeting, he looks as though he were full of the 'milk of human kindness'; even to bursting. Affecting are his expressions of sympathy with the oppressed, in all countries; especially in foreign ones. Now he whines over 'the poor Poles,' now bewails the unhappy condition of the Ryots of India; his voice trembles, as he depicts the horrors of 'the middle passage,'—tears flow down his cheeks, whilst describing an eviction of tenantry in Ireland.

"But soon they cease to flow. Afterwards, changing the pathetic for the denunciatory style of oratory, he commences an invective against aggressive kings and governments, wherever they exist: he reproaches the Emperor of Russia, with his invasion of Hungary—the Sultan of Turkey, with his oppression of the Druses—the Pacha of Egypt, with his slave hunts in Nubia and Abyssinia—the government of the United States, with its cruel and perfidious treatment of the Indians of Florida. Nor does he spare the rulers of his native country; in emphatic language he denounces the conduct of the English government to the Sikhs, the Kaffirs, the Kandians, the Hindoos, the Chinese, the Affghans, the Scindians, and the New Zea-

landers. Vehemently he inveighs against Sir James Brooke, for having chastised the piratical Dyaks. At length (being short of breath) he ceases,—he leaves the platform amidst vociferous cheering,—and even as he enters the carriage, which is waiting for him outside, that cheering is heard!

"The Pattern Philanthropist is a member of the Peace Society, and is learned in the statistics of War; he can tell you, how many men were killed at Waterloo or Trafalgar,—how many puncheons might be filled with the blood shed by Cæsar, Cromwell, and other great warriors. Even to Wellington, he scruples not to apply the well-known line—'One murder makes a villain; millions, a hero!' To hear him talk, you would suppose that none but soldiers ever came to untimely ends—that colliers and brewers were never suffocated by carbonic acid—that soap-boilers were never scalded to death in their boilers—that spinners were never torn to pieces by the machinery amidst which they work!

"He is also a member of the 'Health of Towns Association,' and one of the champions of Sanitary Reform. Though no doctor, he is familiar with the effect of miasms on the system; and has recently made public a preventive of cholera, discovered in Russia. There is not a drain, or a cesspool, in London, with which he is unacquainted. It would be impossible to enumerate all the nuisances, abated, or removed, through his means. Woe to the manufacturer who does not consume his own smoke; for wherever his chimney may be situated, the Pattern Philanthropist will find it out; and cause him to be punished—'as the law directs!' He has lately introduced a really excellent Bill into Parliament,—one for punishing, with two years' imprisonment, all dealers in adulterated food. It is said (truly, it is to be hoped) that he has succeeded in persuading Government to prosecute those rascally chemists; who, when cholera was raging in Glasgow, sold laudanum so deficient in opium, as to be useless as a medicine!

"The Amelioration of the Criminal Law, is one of the hobbies he rides the hardest; like Robespierre, in his younger days, he is opposed to capital punishments; and would hang nobody—except, perhaps, the hangman! In imitation of John Howard and Elizabeth Fry (two thoroughly disinterested philanthropists) he is continually inspecting prisons, and suggesting reforms in their management. Through his exertions, the convicts in Norfolk Island are much better fed than formerly.

"It is rumoured that Government, at length appreciating the public virtues of the Pattern Philanthropist, has just bestowed on him a public appointment—that of Commissioner for investigating the complaints of the West India planters. Unfortunately, the salary is not what a man of his merit deserves,—it is only 2,000*l.* a-year,—and, out of it, he will have to pay 500*l.* to a deputy. Yet, incredible as the statement may seem, the opponents of Government have already begun to speak of this appointment as 'a job,'—as having been made, with the sole view of silencing the champion of what they term—"pseudo philanthropy!" Out upon the authors of this stupid slander!"

## SUMMARY.

## The Conservative Magazine, No. I.

WE always welcome reputable contemporaries, whose writings are calculated to extend the legitimate influence of the Periodical Press, we care not in what direction. The present novelty is highly Protectionist (at the same time miscellaneous), and is founded on the assumption that so great a cause ought to be supported from the Centre of the Capital, and not rely on outer portions of the circle, however able, as at Edinburgh and Dublin. The papers do no discredit to the design.

## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

## THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

WE resume our record of the Edinburgh Meeting, where we left off last week, and find that, copious as the matter was which filled an entire supplemental sheet, the great number of Papers produced, and the importance of many of the subjects, must enforce us to notice and go into them at greater length than we could have anticipated, in order to fulfil our pledge of a Complete Report within the month of August.

## THURSDAY.

## SECTION C.—(Geology.)

1. Sir Roderick I. Murchison, on the Discovery of Carboniferous Fossils in the Crystalline Chain of the Forez, France, and on the Age of Lines of Dislocation.
2. Professor Edward Forbes, on the Succession of Beds, and the Distribution of Organic Remains in the Dorsetshire Purbecks.
3. Mr. Ormerod, on the Gradual Subsidence of a portion of the Surface of Chat-Moss by Drainage.
4. Mr. Bryce, on the Leshmahagow and Douglas Coal-fields.

Sir R. MURCHISON took the chair, and opened the meeting, as a Scotsman, with some pertinent and congratulatory remarks, after which—

1. He stated that he had found fossils of the carboniferous era in the crystalline chain of Forez, hitherto held to belong to the primary sedimentary formations.

2. Professor FORBES read his interesting paper on the Purbeck marbles in Dorset, of which our last *Gazette* contained a full and correct abstract.

3. Mr. ORMEROD read a statement in continuation of that at the Swansea meeting, relative to the annual subsidence of parts (nearly 200 acres) of the Chat-moss, of above a foot per annum, in consequence of the drainage.

4. This field is separated by a barrier of old red sandstone, and contains fourteen beds within a range of ten miles.

## SECTION D.—(Natural History.)

1. Dr. Hugh Cleghorn, H.E.I.C.S., on the Hedge Plants of India, and the conditions which adapt them for special purposes and particular localities.
2. Sir J. G. Dalyell, Bart., on Exuviation, or the Changes of Integuments by Animals.
3. Professor Royle, F.R.S., notice of the Distribution of the Herbaria of the Honourable East India Company.
4. Mr. Hancock and Dr. Embleton, on the Anatomy of Doris, including the description of the true Sympathetic Nervous System in this Animal.
5. C. C. Babington, F.L.S., remarks on Anacharis Alismatrum.
6. Dr. Macdonald, F.R.S.E., on the Vertebral Homologies of the Batracium.

1. The enumeration of the hedge-plants of India was a very long list.

2. Sir J. DALYELL'S paper was a most careful and minute examination of his subject, the result of years of patient observation. The throwing off and renewal of their limbs and coverings by crustacea, were not only clearly described, but illustrated by specimens of crabs, &c., in one of which no fewer than eight limbs had been restored by nature. The matter is very copious, and gave rise to a long discussion, in which Professor Owen and Mr. Carpenter took prominent parts, but we were not aware of eliciting anything entirely new. Notes on Crustacea, by Dr. T. Williams, followed, and farther elucidated their changes.

3. Professor ROYLE'S notice showed how valuable to the study of natural history was the liberal distribution of their Herbaria by the East India Company.

4. Exhibited the anatomy of the marine animal.

5. Mr. BABINGTON exhibited and described the aquatic plant named in the title, and supposed to be originally from Canada. It had now, however, multiplied and grown so rapidly as to be a nuisance in our reservoir and water-courses.

6. In last *Gazette*.

## Ethnological Sub-Section.

1. Dr. Edward Hinckes, on the Language and Mode of Writing of the Ancient Assyrians.
2. Professor Rangabe, of Athens, notices of some additions made to our knowledge of the Ancient Greeks by recent discoveries in Greece.

3. Daniel Wilson, Esq., inquiry into the evidence of the existence of Primitive Races in Scotland, prior to the Celts. With Illustrative Crania, &c.

1. It was impossible to follow Dr. HINCKES in his learned disquisition, both in consequence of the matter and the manner of his delivery. But the *Edinburgh Courant* having by vigorous exertion obtained corrected accounts of this among other interesting papers, we beg to acknowledge our obligations to our northern contemporary, as well as to *The Scotchman*, in other cases, for the valuable assistance we have derived from their labours. The paper and discussion upon it did not close till the Monday meeting. Dr. HINCKES observed that the language and mode of writing of the Assyrians are themselves two important ethnological facts. The language of the Assyrio-Babylonian inscriptions is generally admitted to be of the family called Semitic. It is in many respects strikingly like the Hebrew; but has some peculiarities in common with the Egyptian, the relationship of which to the Semitic languages has been already recognised. The mode of writing of the Assyrians differed from that of the Hebrew and other Semitic languages, and agreed with the Egyptian in that it was partly ideographic. Some words consisted entirely of ideographs, others were written in part phonetically, but had ideographs united with the phonetic part. As to the part of the writing which consisted of phonographs, Dr. Hinckes maintained, in opposition to all other writers, that the characters had all definite syllabic values; there being no consonants, and consequently no necessity or liberty of supplying vowels. In proof that the characters had definite syllabic values, he handed about copies of a lithographed plate, in which examples of various forms of words analogous to those existing in Hebrew were collected together. This use of characters representing syllables, he considered to be an indication that, though the language of the Assyrians was Semitic, their mode of writing was not so. A second proof that the mode of writing was not Semitic, he derived from the absence of distinct syllables to represent combinations of the peculiar Semitic consonants, *Koph* and *Ain*. From these facts he inferred that the Assyrio-Babylonian mode of writing was adopted from some Indo-European nation who had probably conquered Assyria; and he thought it likely that this nation had intercourse with the Egyptians, and had, in part at least, derived their mode of writing from that most ancient people.

Major RAWLINSON said that he would not undertake to enter into any elaborate disquisition upon the formation of the language under consideration, because, firstly, it was not a subject adapted for popular exposition; and, secondly, because it hardly bore upon ethnological science. The results, no doubt, were strictly ethnological—that is, they furnished an insight into the history of the early nations of Asia, their settlements and migrations. Dr. Hinckes had stated that he considered the difference between the two systems adopted by Major Rawlinson and himself, of interpreting the inscriptions, to be, that the one took the signs for letters, and the other for syllables. Now, he (Major Rawlinson) by no means admitted that he did take the signs altogether for letters. He believed them all to have once had a syllabic value, as the names of the objects which they represented; but to have been subsequently used—usually its initial articulation—to express a mere portion of a syllable. He could adduce numerous instances where the Cuneiform signs were used as *bona fide* letters; but, at the same time, the two systems of interpretation might now be said to be very nearly identical; so far, indeed, as he understood Dr. Hinckes' paper, there appeared to be only about half a dozen out of a hundred letters on the phonetic powers of which they were not agreed. Our first acquaintance with these Cuneiform writings was of modern date. Certain inscriptions were found in various parts of Persia, engraved in three different languages and alphabets, all of which were originally unknown. One of these three forms of writing was

at length found at, and by the help of it, the others were eliminated. The first mode of writing was the most simple, and being applied to a language which very nearly resembled the Sanscrit, it was the first deciphered. The method of this decipherment might appear to people unacquainted with the subject somewhat marvellous; but, after all, the process was not so very difficult. The mode of the discovery of the letters was simply this—two inscriptions were found at Ilumadaw, one of Darius, and the other of Xerxes, which were exactly the same, except where the names of the kings occurred. Consequently, on comparing the one inscription with the other, the exact groups which represented these proper names could be determinately identified. The next step was to apply certain names to see if the letters answered, and the very first attempt was by a happy chance successful. That gave the decipherer a certain number of characters, which were then applied to vowels and names found in other tablets and inscriptions, and thus by degrees a complete alphabet was formed. It was accomplished with the less difficulty, because the language was of the Sanscrit family, which was very easy to read. By the help of this Persian key an attempt was then made to read the Inscriptions in the other two languages; one which had hitherto been called the Median, but which he maintained was Scythic, and the other undoubtedly Assyrian or Semitic. The inscriptions throughout Persia were in these three distinct languages; and he would now say a few words on their ethnological relations. He thought they could trace pretty well the historical period of the introduction of the Persian language. It seemed to be almost established that the Persians and Hindoos departed from a common centre about fifteen hundred years before the Christian era, the Hindoos passing beyond the Indus, and colonising Argaverta, while the Persians travelled westward into Teherassan. An exact description of these migrations of the Persians was given in the opening chapters of the *Vendidad*, one of their earliest books. Their language, as it appeared in the Achaemenian inscriptions, had been now very well analysed, and found to be closely allied to the Sanscrit, whilst it was also the parent of the modern Persian. Before the race in question entered Persia, a population had existed there, which he believed to be Scythian, the language of the second class of Cuneiform inscriptions being in fact the language of the aborigines. This tongue was of the same sort as the Mogul and Tartar; and he believed it to have been spoken by the greater part of the aboriginal inhabitants of Persia. At any rate, it was the native language of the Parthians and the other great tribes who inhabited the north of Persia. There were several proofs of this—firstly, the people themselves, who engraved the inscriptions in question, evidently recognised a distinction between them and the Persians—an ethnological distinction—for, when speaking of Ormasd, the supreme God of Persia, they called him emphatically “the God of the Arians,” so that, even in those early days, the ethnological distinction, the distinction of races, was perfectly well known. Again, he thought that the Parthians spoke the same language. We had very few Parthian words now available for examination, but the name of the Parthian king, Parthaspaspe, belonged, at any rate, to the language in question. His own impression was, that hundreds of the languages at one time current through Asia, were now utterly lost; and it was not, therefore, to be expected that philologists or ethnologists would ever succeed in making out a genealogical table of language, and in affiliating all the various dialects. Coming to the Assyrian and Babylonian languages, we were first made acquainted with them as translations of the Persian and Parthian documents, in the above noticed trilingual inscriptions of Persia, but lately we had had an enormous amount of historical matter brought to light in tablets of stone, written in these languages alone. The languages in ques-



tion he certainly considered to be Semitic. At that time he would not go into the manner in which these alphabets were formed, nor would he pretend to explain how the Semitic countries were originally peopled. He doubted whether they could trace at present in any of the buildings or inscriptions of Assyria and Babylonia, the original primitive civilisation of man—that civilisation which took place in the very earliest ages. He was of opinion that civilisation first showed itself in Egypt after the immigration of the early tribes from Asia. He thought that the human intellect first germinated on the Nile, and that then there was, in a later age, a reflux of civilisation from the Nile back to Asia. He was quite satisfied that the system of writing in use on the Tigris and Euphrates was taken from the Nile; but he admitted that it was carried to a much higher state of perfection in Assyria than it had ever reached in Egypt. The earliest Assyrian inscriptions were those lately discovered by Mr. Layard in the N. W. palace at Nimrod, being much earlier than anything found at Babylon. Now, the great question was the date of these inscriptions. Mr. Layard himself, when he published his book upon Nineveh, believed them to be 2500 years before the Christian era; but others, and Dr. Hinckes among the number, brought them down to a much later date, supposing the historical tablets to refer to the Assyrian kings mentioned in Scripture—(Shalmaneser, Sennacherib, &c.) He (Major Rawlinson) did not agree with either one of these calculations or the other—he was inclined to place the earliest inscriptions from Nimrod between 1350 and 1200 before the Christian era; because, in the first place, they had a limit to antiquity; for, in the earliest inscriptions, there was a notice of the sea-ports of Phoenicia, of Tyre and Sidon, of Byblus, Arcidus, &c.; and it was well known that these cities were not founded more than 1500 years before the Christian era. We find, again, certain tribes (the Khita, the Sherutena, and others) mentioned in these inscriptions, which are only to be found in the Egyptian inscriptions of a particular date, that is, during the 18th and 19th, and the beginning of the 20th dynasty. The earliest of the Assyrian inscriptions were, in his opinion, about synchronous with the close of the 13th dynasty, and none of the documents which he had yet seen were so late as the 22nd dynasty. As another proof of the antiquity of the records at Nimrod and Khorsabad, Major Rawlinson referred to the cities in Lower Chaldaea, and stated that numerous cities had been lately visited in those parts where traces were found of a series of kings, extending from 747 before the Christian era to 600, but in all these cities and in all these inscriptions; they had never found any trace of the names by which the cities were designated in the earlier records. This showed that the names of these cities and countries had all been changed during the period which elapsed between the Assyrian and Babylonian periods, and consequently placed the former period long before the era of Nabonassar, or B.C. 747. He could not admit the hypothesis of Dr. Hinckes with regard to the Indo-European origin of the Assyrians, for their language was as much Semitic as the Hebrew or Chaldean; and the mode of writing was much more Egyptian than Indo-European; the Assyrians he believed to have hardly come in contact with Indo-European tribes. They certainly knew nothing of India—their arms never penetrated eastward of the Caspian Sea. Of course they came in contact with many Scythian tribes, and more especially with the Cimri; but whether this last tribe had anything to do with our Celtic Cymri he could not undertake to say; his own opinion was, however, that they had not. He rather believed that the Celts applied specifically to themselves the name of Cymri, which was a generic name for Nomades, as a Mogul tribe named themselves Eluth, from Elyant, the generic name of the wandering tribes of Persia. Major Rawlinson added, that we had every prospect of a most important

accession to our ethnological materials, for every letter he got from the countries now being explored, announced fresh discoveries of the utmost importance. In Lower Chaldaea, Mr. Loftus, the geologist to the Commission appointed to fix the boundaries between Turkey and Persia, had visited many cities which no European had ever reached before, and had everywhere found the most extraordinary remains. At one place, Senkereh, he had come upon a pavement, extending from half an acre to an acre, entirely covered with writing which was engraved upon baked tiles, &c. At Wurka, (or Ur of the Chaldees), whence Abraham came out, he had found innumerable inscriptions; they were of no great extent, but they were exceedingly interesting, giving many royal names previously unknown. Wurka (Ur or Orchoe) seemed to be a holy city, for the whole country, for miles upon miles, was nothing but a huge necropolis. In none of the excavations in Assyria had coffins ever been found, but in this city of Chaldaea there were thousands upon thousands. The story of Abraham's birth at Wurka did not originate with the Arabs, as had sometimes been conjectured, but with the Jews; and the Orientals had numberless fables about Abraham and Nimrod. Mr. Layard in excavating beneath the great pyramid at Nimrod, had penetrated a mass of masonry, within which he had discovered the tomb and statue of Sardanapalus, accompanied by full annals of the monarch's reign, engraved on the walls. He had also found tablets of all sorts, all of them being historical; but the crowning discovery he had yet to describe. The palace at Nineveh, or Koyunlik, had evidently been destroyed by fire, but one portion of the building seemed to have escaped its influence, and Mr. Layard, in excavating in this part of the palace, had found a large room filled with what appeared to be the archives of the empire, ranged in successive tablets of terra cotta, the writings being as perfect as when the tablets were first stamped. They were piled in huge heaps from the floor to the ceiling, and he wrote to him (Major Rawlinson) stating that he had already filled five large cases for despatch to England, but had only cleared out one corner of the apartment. From the progress already made in reading the inscriptions, he believed we would be able pretty well to understand the contents of these tablets—at all events, we should ascertain their general purport, and thus gain much valuable information. A passage might be remembered in the book of Ezra, where the Jews, having been disturbed in building the temple, prayed that search might be made in the house of records for the edict of Cyrus, permitting them to return to Jerusalem. The chamber recently found might be presumed to be the house of records of the Assyrian kings, where copies of the royal edicts were duly deposited. When these tablets had been examined and deciphered, he believed that we should have a better acquaintance with the history, the religion, the philosophy, and the jurisprudence of Assyria 1500 years before the Christian Era, than we had of Greece or Rome during any period of their respective histories.

A conversation ensued, in which Dr. Latham and others took part; and in reply to a question from Mr. D. Wilson, regarding the probable origin of the alphabet, Major Rawlinson stated his view of the formation or the Cuniatic character to be, that it was actual picture-writing, the same as the Egyptian.

Nos. 2 and 3 previously given at length in the Gazette.

#### SECTION F.—(Statistics.)

1. G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S., on some particulars of Self-Imposed Taxation.

2. Professor Hancock, on the cost of obtaining Patents in different countries.

3. Professor Hancock, on the causes of Distress at Skibbereen, during the famine in Ireland.

1. Mr. PORTER treated of the consumption of spirits, beer, and tobacco, to demonstrate how heavily people in every class taxed themselves

without grumbling or complaint, and how much better they might be able to sustain other burdens, if they abstained more or less from this self-imposition. The details are very curious, and the results, if the advice were followed, must be important; but we must confine ourselves to a few of the leading heads of the inquiry and argument.

"The quantity of spirits of home production consumed in 1849 within the kingdom was as follows:

In England.....	9,053,676 imperial gallons.
Scotland.....	6,935,003     "     "
Ireland.....	6,973,333     "     "

Together ... 22,962,012

The duty upon which quantity amounted to 5,793,381*l*. The wholesale cost, including the duty, would probably amount to about 8,000,000*l*., a sum which would, however, be very far short of that paid by the consumers. In all trades which, like that of the distillation of spirits, are carried on for the supplying of very numerous customers, and where the sum paid at any one time by each individual is very small, the retail profits must necessarily be great, in order to reimburse the expenses attendant upon the trade, and to afford a living to those engaged in it. It is not possible to make any precise calculations of these expenses and profits, but a good deal of trouble has been taken in order to make as near an approximation as possible to the truth, and it has been given, as the opinion of several distillers who have been consulted, that the consumer pays for every gallon of spirits used three times the amount of the duty. Assuming this estimate, it would appear that the cost of British and Irish distilled spirits to the people of England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively, in 1849, was 17,381,643*l*. thus divided:—

England.....	£8,838,768
Scotland.....	5,369,868
Ireland.....	3,173,007

£17,381,643

To this must be added, the sum spent for rum, nearly the whole of which is used by the same classes as consume the gin and whiskey, of which the cost is here estimated. The consumption of rum in 1849 amounted to 3,044,758 imperial gallons, the duty paid on which was 1,142,855*l*.

If, for the purpose of the calculation, we assume that the population of the three divisions of the United Kingdom was the same in 1849 as it was found to be at the enumeration of 1841, the consumption per head in the year was—

In England.....	0.569 gallons.
Scotland.....	2.647     "
Ireland.....	0.853     "

These proportions are such as would fall to the share of each man, woman, and child throughout the land, but it must be evident that many, and especially the women (?) and children, can count for very little in the calculation, if indeed they should not be wholly discarded from it. Adopting this latter view, and dividing the quantity consumed among the adult males in all ranks of life, as they were ascertained in 1841, the following portions would fall to the share of each:—

In England, 2,330 gallons, or about 2½ gallons.
Scotland, 11.168     "     11½     "
Ireland, 3.469     "     3½     "

Brandy is for the most part drunk by persons not of the working-class, as that term is generally, but somewhat arbitrarily understood. The quantity consumed in 1849 was 2,187,500 imperial gallons, the first or wholesale cost of which was about

£546,875
And the duty paid amounted to 1,640,282

Together..... £2,187,157

Other considerations would exhibit an expenditure for brandy of £3,281,250, which, added to the sum

formerly stated, gives a total expenditure within the year for ardent spirits of the enormous sum of £24,091,458.

The data at command by means of which to estimate the money spent for beer in its various forms, is not so satisfactory as that used in regard to spirits, but is sufficiently precise to enable us to approximate to the truth within a reasonable degree of accuracy.

The number of bushels of malt subjected to duty in 1849 was 37,999,032, or 4,749,873 quarters, but of this quantity only 3,719,145 quarters is set down as having been used by licensed brewers. Of the remaining 1,030,734 quarters, the greater part was, no doubt, used by private families, and the remainder was worked up by the distillers. In order to be on the side of moderation, let us assume that only the quantity (3,719,145 quarters) used in licensed breweries was employed in making beer, and we shall find, upon the usual calculation of 3½ barrels of beer, of average quality and strength, as the product of each quarter of malt, that the number of gallons brewed from the above-mentioned quantity was 435,139,965. The price at which porter is retailed to the consumer varies with the circumstances attending the sale. When it is taken away in the jugs of the buyers for consumption elsewhere, the charge is 3d. per quart or 1s. per gallon, but when drunk on the premises of the seller the charge is one-third more—viz., 4d. per quart or 1s. 4d. per gallon; a difference of price which, considering the check upon exorbitant profits offered by the great amount of competition among the sellers, affords good evidence of the necessity for a large advance upon the actual cost in order to meet and cover the expenses of retail dealers. The prices here mentioned are for porter. Ale is higher in price, and is retailed at 4d., 6d., or 8d. per quart, according to its quality, which mainly depends upon the proportion of malt and hops used in its production. On the other hand, table-beer, which is very largely drunk in families, is frequently sold at a lower price than 1s. per gallon, but in such cases a smaller or a larger quantity is produced from a like quantity of ingredients. As no means can be found for determining the quantities of each kind and quality of beer consumed, let it be assumed, as very fairly it may be, that taking all qualities into the account, the price to the consumer is a mean between the two prices above stated for porter—viz. 1s. 2d. per gallon, and we arrive at the sum of 25,383,165l. annually spent by the population of this kingdom, and chiefly by the labouring portion, for beer.

It is shown by a statement recently presented to the House of Commons, that the number of persons who are engaged as producers and distributors of beer in England and Wales is as follows:—

Brewers .....	2,507
Victuallers .....	88,496
Persons licensed to keep beer-houses .....	38,070

129,073

The quantity of manufactured tobacco upon which duty was paid in 1849 was 27,480,621 pounds, and of manufactured tobacco and snuff 205,066 pounds, yielding a revenue of 4,408,017l. 14s. 11d. The retail price ranges from 4s. to 14s. per lb., seventeen-twentieths or 85 per cent. of the whole being of the lowest price here named, and only about 2 per cent. being of the highest quality, proportions which were stated by several respectable manufacturers who gave evidence before a committee of the House of Commons in 1845. On the same authority we are told, that an addition is made of other ingredients in the processes of manufacture amounting to 15 per cent. upon the 85 per cent., which consists of cut or shag, and roll tobacco, while the snuff, which comprises 13 out of 15 parts of the remainder, admits of an increased weight to the extent of from 50 to 60 per cent.

Applying these per centages to the quantity

taken for consumption in 1849, we arrive at the following results:—

Per cent.	lbs.	Per cent.	lbs.
Shag & roll tobac.	55 23,358,529	adding increase	15 26,862,308
Snuff of var. kinds,	13 3,572,480	"	55 5,537,144
Segars, "	2 549,612	" no increase	549,612

lbs. 27,480,621	lbs. 32,949,264
Manufactured when imported,	" 205,066

So that the quantity for which the public pays as tobacco and snuff is lbs. 33,154,330

The retail prices, obtained from a respectable shop in a leading thoroughfare in London, at this time, (June 1850,) are:—

Per oz.	Per oz.
Good shag, .....	3d.
Best do., .....	3½d.
Bird's Eye, .....	3½d.
Returns, .....	3½d.
Cavendish, .....	4d.
K'naster, .....	6d.
Prince's Mixture, .....	6d.
Brown Rappee, .....	4½d.
Pale Scotch, .....	4d.
Do. Best, .....	4½d.
Black Rappee, .....	4½d.

The average price of the six qualities of tobacco here given is at the rate of 5s. 2d. per lb., and that of the five qualities of snuff is 7s. 6d. per lb. The great bulk of the consumption falls upon the lowest priced quality of tobacco, which is 3d. per oz. or 4s. per lb. The prices run from 5s. 4d. to 8s. per lb.; if we take the mean of those two prices as the average of the whole, i.e., 6s. 8d. per lb., we shall probably be within the mark. At these rates, the cost to the consumers generally will be as follows:—

26,862,308 lbs. tobacco at 4s. per lb. ....	£5,372,461
5,537,344 lbs. snuff at 6s. 8d. ....	1,845,781
549,612 lbs. English-made segars at 9s. ....	247,325

Total for British-manufactured, .....	£7,465,567
205,066 foreign-manufactured at 12s. ....	123,040

Total value as paid by consumers, £7,588,607 which amount would yield about 50 per cent. above the cost of the tobacco as imported, and the duty paid thereon, a moderate increase to defray all the expenses of manufacture, and the charges attendant upon the retailing of an article nearly the whole of which is paid for in copper coins.

It would from these premises appear that the people, and chiefly the working classes of England, Scotland, and Ireland, voluntarily tax themselves for the enjoyment of only three articles, neither of which is of any absolute necessity, to the following amount:—

British and Colonial spirits	£20,810,208
Brandy .....	3,281,250
Total of spirits, .....	£24,091,458
Beer of all kinds, exclusive of that brewed in private families .....	£25,383,165
Tobacco and snuff .....	7,588,607
	£57,063,230

2. For the whole of this paper, see last *Literary Gazette*.

A conversation ensued in which the evils of the existing laws, fees, and circumstances, were practically stated, and it seemed impossible to exaggerate the vexations, injustice, and want of protection in the whole Patent system. Some remedies were suggested, and a desire was expressed that the Association should take up the question, and strongly represent to Government the necessity for revising the laws, forming one board for the granting of patents, like that for the registration of designs, amending the method of recording them, and, in short, reforming the whole; but it was felt that such interference would be out of the sphere of the British Association.

3. Was of much local Irish interest, but need not be dwelt upon for general readers. The failure of the potato crop was not the sole cause of the severe distress; the laws affecting the land were important elements in aggravating the evils which afflicted the country.

#### SECTION G.—(Mechanical Science.)

1. Mr. Scott Russell read a report from Rio Janeiro, on the Progress of the Wave Principle as applied to the Construction of Ships in the Brazils.

2. Mr. Stokes read a communication on the Hyperbolic Law of the Elasticity of Cast Iron, by Homersham Cox, Esq.

3. Mr. Ruthven, on Improvements in Propelling Steam-Vessels.

4. Mr. Macpherson, on a Method of Preventing Water Pipes bursting with Frost.

5. Mr. James Nasmyth, on Improvements in Forging Iron.

Dr. ROBINSON opened this Section with some forcible observations, insisting that the grand object of every branch and division of science should be dictated by the love, and pursued for the attainment, of Truth. In this Section it was particularly desirable to bear this in mind, and that human good was what it sought; for in mechanical pursuits it was supposed there might be more of a mercantile spirit involved than in the study of the abstract sciences, and it was therefore the more incumbent on them to show that their course was unswerving, and had nothing belonging to it of a sordid and selfish principle.

The proceedings of the first day were not, however, very important, and most of them, without models and diagrams, impossible to report in an intelligible manner. Besides, even the most minute improvements in machinery are so speedily known to all who are concerned in manufactures, that any account of them would be perfectly superfluous. The following outline will therefore suffice for the working of the meeting.

1. Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL read a report on the progress of the wave principle as applied to the construction of ships in the Brazils, contained in a letter addressed to him by Thomas Butler Dodson, and dated Rio Janeiro, 16th June, 1849. At the time at which Mr. Dodson wrote he was engaged in the construction of two large vessels for the Brazilian Government on the wave principle.

2. This paper consisted entirely of mathematical calculations and deductions.

3. Mr. STEVENSON, Secretary, read a paper by Mr. Ruthven, "On Improvements in Propelling Steam-Vessels," referring to a model, explained by Mr. Ruthven, as he proceeded. In the improvements thus exhibited, water is admitted through apertures in the bottom of the vessel into a covered canal or pipe, at the end of which is placed a water-tight case, enclosing a horizontal wheel, with floats or blades forming compartments, by various contrivances with which the vessel is said to be successfully propelled. A long conversation followed on this subject, but ended in no definite result.

4. Mr. MACPHERSON'S paper afforded an example of that error which renders so many of the papers read at, and proceedings of the British Association prolix and unsatisfactory. Almost every one is so occupied with his own hobby that he will take a very long and excursive ride, instead of coming direct to the object of his journey at once. Thus, Mr. Macpherson set out by describing a number of forms and contrivances of pipes, all of which had failed and burst, and it was only after thus tediously clearing the way that he came to his own invention of "Empty Pipes," with a self-acting apparatus for letting off the water, which he declared to be a security against such accidents.

It was mentioned that a similar principle had been previously adopted; and several engineers present expressed their doubts that the plan would not answer, but be added to foregone failures.

5. Mr. NASMYTH, as in every thing on which he touches, spoke admirably on recent improvements in forging iron; illustrated by many drawings. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of all his remarks as he pointed out the particulars, the desired end of which was to procure perfectly sound paddle-shafts, and similar articles in the making of which iron requires to be welded. This is effected, in the first place, by a wedge-shafted anvil, styled a V anvil, the space between the points of the V being about equal to the depth of the anvil, the



effect of which is not to disintegrate, as by the usual process, but to consolidate the iron hammered, by increasing the power of the blow nearly three times. The oxide of iron which is produced in *scoria* by heating iron to welding heat, must be thrown off, in order to produce sound welding, instead of which, by the usual method, it is incorporated with the block, and renders it unsound. In an experiment on chain cables, it was found that the breakage among those badly welded was to that of clean iron as eight to one. The bursting of boilers is generally produced by bad welding or blistered iron. The cure is to give the slabs of iron to be welded a convex surface, by which means the *scoria* are gradually and completely thrown off. A great mass of information on this subject had been collected by four scientific individuals, and presented to the Admiralty, but had been thrown on the shelf. Mr. Nasmyth further stated that the cause of the breaking of so many anchors when sunk on a hard bottom, was the hammering to which their exterior was invariably subjected by unskilful hands, and which rendered it of greater solidity than the interior. The cure proposed to Government, that, namely, of annealing all the anchors before being used, was likewise shelved.

Dr. ROBINSON expressed his opinion that the Association would not step out of their sphere, if they would apply for the publication of the documents on this important subject, which had been put into the hands of Government.

The business of the day concluded with an evening meeting, at which Professor Bennett, of the University of Edinburgh, delivered a lecture in the Music Hall, on the passage of the blood through the minute vessels of animals, in connexion with nutrition.

## FRIDAY.

## SECTION A.—(Mathematical and Physical Science.)

1. Follet Osler, Esq., Notice of the Working of the New Integrating Anemometer.
2. John Tyndall, Esq., on the Magneto-optic Properties of Crystals.
3. J. A. Broun, Esq., on the Effect of Height in the Atmosphere upon the Diurnal Variation of the Magnetic Declination.
4. J. A. Broun, Esq., on the Construction of the Suspension Thread for the Declination Magnetometer.
5. J. A. Broun, Esq., on Mechanical Compensations for the Effect of Temperature on the Bifilar and Balance Magnets.
6. Sir D. Brewster, on the Polarising Structure of the Eye.
7. Professor G. G. Stokes, on Haidinger's Brushes.
8. Rev. Charles J. Lyon, on some Phenomena of Mirage on the East Coast of Forfarshire. (Communicated by Sir D. Brewster.)
9. Mr. Roberts' Experiments on the Expansion of Glass, Wood, and Metals, from Changes of Temperature.

1. A sheet of *plain paper*, placed in the instrument under a registering pencil, is moved forwards by rotating hemispherical fans at the rate of one inch for every ten miles of air that passes; this same pencil having a lateral motion given to it by a vane, records the point of the compass from which the wind blows, and a clock hammer descending every hour, strikes its mark on the margin of the paper to express the time. Thus in a *single line* are given, first, the length of the current; secondly, the direction of it; and thirdly, the time occupied in passing a given station, marked hourly, or at any shorter interval that may be desired. Mr. Osler is exceedingly desirous of seeing recorded observations of currents of air passing over very extended surfaces; too much stress, he thinks, is laid upon the minor currents; it is the main currents to which attention should be directed, and of which observations should be made over a larger area. The Azores, he considered, would be a valuable station.

2. To this communication, and Professor Thomson's remarks thereon, given fully in our last Number, we have only to add, that the points upon which Mr. Tyndall lays most stress are—the reversion of the carbonate of lime when a small portion of isomorphous iron is introduced; the deportment of the nickel and the zinc crystal; the planes of cleavage in the one case (the magnetic) standing axial, and in the other case (the diamagnetic) stand-

ing equatorial; and all the experiments with models and layers. These, he considers, are all important, because they show that whatever hypothesis is made for crystals must be extended to them, for their action is precisely the same, and as in their case optic forces and crystalline forces, such as those assumed by M. Plücker and Faraday, are not necessary, these forces are equally unnecessary to the explanation of magne-crystalline action. The cleavages also, Mr. Tyndall thinks, furnish a consideration of importance, as he believes them to be mainly instrumental in conferring upon the crystal directive power.

3. "I brought before this section, at the Oxford meeting, some notice of a series of magnetical observations, made under my direction, at the expense of General Sir Thomas Brisbane, for the purpose of determining the effect of height in the atmosphere upon the diurnal variations of the magnetic declination and force. This question is one of the greatest importance as to the seat of the disturbing causes which produce magnetic variations. It is, however, one of the most difficult kind for a practical answer. Those acquainted with the working of magnetical instruments know how rare it is to get two instruments of the same kind in the same room to continue, even for a short period, to tell the same story. If it is so in the same building, it is evidently a difficulty of no common kind to obtain consistent comparative results when one of the instruments is placed on the summit of a mountain frequently enveloped in cloud, with no better cover than a ricketty tent, which threatens to fly away with observers and instruments in every blast that sweeps the bare surface of the hill.

"The lower station occupied in this investigation was the Makerstoun observatory; the upper station was the summit of the highest of the Cheviot hills, about eighteen miles east-south-east of Makerstoun, and 2656 feet above the level of the sea, or 2400 feet above Makerstoun. The stations were in sight of each other.

"The observations were made at both places at two minutes and one minute before each hour of Göttling mean time, at the hour, and at one minute after it. There were thus four comparative observations obtained at each hour. The 27th and 28th of August, the day during which continuous observations were made in all the magnetical observatories in the world, was observed in the same manner on Cheviot and at Makerstoun. On Cheviot, observations of both the magnetometers were made every ten minutes for the twenty-four hours of the term, by myself and my assistant, Mr. Hogg. At Makerstoun, the observations were made by Mr. Welsh, with two assistants. The times of the observations were strictly the same, as I compared the chronometer on Cheviot with the observatory clock at Makerstoun, in the manner which I described at Oxford. Mr. Welsh reflected the sunlight from a mirror at Makerstoun, upon our position at Cheviot, and he cut off the reflection at previously agreed on minutes and seconds of the observatory clock, by which means the error of the chronometer on Cheviot was accurately determined. The large mass of comparative observations are only partially reduced, and it was only yesterday that, with Mr. Welsh's assistance, I have been able to complete the reductions to a sufficient extent to present some of the results to the Section. I omit any notice of the processes employed in the reduction and combination of the observations.

"I have projected the hourly means, from six days' simultaneous observations at Makerstoun and Cheviot. The following are the conclusions which I have deduced from these means:—

"1st. The diurnal ranges of magnetic declination at Cheviot and Makerstoun in the end of the month of August probably do not differ one-tenth of a minute, the difference of heights of the stations being nearly half a mile. The following are a few specimens of the simultaneous changes of declination at the two places:—

Difference of the highest and lowest hourly means from 6 days' observations, as in the curves . . . . .	Cheviot 15'42 Makerstoun 15'41
Difference of 6 highest and 6 lowest hourly means, as in the curve . . . . .	Cheviot 12'58 Makerstoun 12'50
Mean difference of a series of maxima and minima occurring simultaneously during 6 days . . . . .	Cheviot 13'50 Makerstoun 13'40
Greatest range in 'any of the 6 days' occurring simultaneously . . . . .	Cheviot 20'71 Makerstoun 20'62

In no case does the difference of ranges exceed one tenth of a minute. As a farther evidence of the exactness with which the magnets followed each other, I may state that the differences of the change of declination at each station for any two hours of the same day do not differ from each other more than can be explained by error of observation, and by the apparent law which I shall state immediately.

"This remarkable result for the ranges differs from that which I conceived was exhibited by the June observations; they appeared to show a greater range at Makerstoun than at Cheviot by nearly one minute. I have already mentioned the sources of error to which the June observations were liable, but I should also notice that the conclusion as to the difference of ranges was obtained from the means of only three days' observations, to which I have no hesitation in giving a much smaller value than to three days in August. Besides this, however, upon taking five of the greatest ranges obtained in the June observations, during which the instrument seemed moderately steady, I find

Mean ranges from the June observations . . . . .	Cheviot 18'16 Makerstoun 18'20
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or almost exactly the same. I consider, therefore, that the August observations may be taken as conclusive, that the difference of ranges at the two stations is not more than one tenth of a minute, the greatest range probably occurring on Cheviot.

"2nd. The maximum of westerly declination occurs rather sooner, or nearer noon, at the highest station. This conclusion was arrived at from the June observations. I have projected the differences of the ordinates of the curves for Cheviot and Makerstoun on ten times the scale; from this projection it will be seen that the declination magnet moves more rapidly westwards in the forenoon at the upper than at the lower station, and that it begins to move eastward again at the upper station sooner than at the lower, so that the difference of the ordinates diminishes with the greatest rapidity for two or three hours after the maximum. I have also projected the differences of the ordinates from the June observations, to show the agreement of both series in the conclusion, that the maximum westerly declination occurs nearest noon at the higher station. Observations were made both in June and in August at the foot of the hill, but no greater difference from the simultaneous Makerstoun observations appeared than could be explained by error of observation."

Professor Airy said, he was much struck with the carefulness and with the results of the experiments, and suggested that there should be a second station on the side of the hill. Mr. Broun replied, that he had actually observed at the foot of the hill, for one day in each case; that on the first there was no difference, and on the second only the difference of error, so that, in fact, he had anticipated the suggestion made by the Astronomer Royal.

4. Till the year 1777, the magnetic declination was observed by means of a magnetic needle balanced upon a steel pivot, as in the common mariner's compass; the amount of friction in this mode of placing the needle rendered it unfit for any delicate investigation, and the French Academy of Sciences, which had observed this deficiency, proposed the improvement of the suspension as the subject of a prize. Coulomb, who wrote one of the papers crowned, proposed in 1777 suspension by means of a thread formed of the silk fibres from the cocoon. This suspension was adopted immediately thereafter by Dominic Cassini, although the

cap and pivot was used by others, as by Gilpin in the present century. The importance of the subject will be easily understood, when it is remembered that the labour of years, and one of the chief objects in the formation of magnetic observations, may be frustrated by a bad suspension thread.

"I formed the thread in the declinometer in Sir Thomas Brisbane's observatory at Makerstoun, in the year 1843, in the following manner:—I had observed that the fibre, which is wound on a reel, and termed untwisted silk, has in reality a considerable twist; each fibre is not simple but compound, and the simple fibres are at first more or less twisted around each other, as may be easily understood when the operation of forming the compound fibre from the cocoon is considered: the farther process of reeling also induces a considerable twist. I first, therefore, removed all twist from the compound fibre by running as much as would form twenty-two times the length of the required thread between the finger and thumb, and then wound the continuous fibre on two smooth pins placed at the requisite distance, so that no twist should be introduced in the act of winding; after tying the extremities, a hook carrying a weight was inserted in place of the lower pin: the thread being formed of one continuous fibre was free to move round the upper pin and the weight-hook till each length bore nearly an equal strain. After the weight had been suspended for some time, the fibres were tied firmly together at short intervals by small pieces of cotton thread. This suspension has performed very well for seven years. Up to the present time, however, I am unacquainted with any comparative observations with differently constructed suspension threads. In the end of June, I requested Mr. Hogg to construct as carefully as possible three threads, one according to Cassini's process, one by M. Nervander's, and one by my own. Each thread was formed of the same number of lengths of fibre; they were suspended in the same closed box with glass sides; each carried a weight of nearly a pound, with a small index for observing the variations of the plane of detorsion. The torsion forces of the three threads were in the following ratios:—Cassini: Nervander: Broun=12:11:6.

"From twenty-five days' observations, the mean changes of the plane of detorsion from day to day, independent of sign, were:—Cassini 2°5': Nervander 2°1': Broun 2°0'; or, reducing to the same torsion force, the ratios of the variations of the plane of detorsion were:—Cassini=30: Nervander=23: Broun=12.

"The differences of the variations of the plane of detorsion between 7 A.M. and 4 P.M. are fully more marked: when reduced to the same torsion force the ratios were:—Cassini=46: Nervander=37: Broun=14, so that the thread prepared according to my own process is at least twice as good as M. Nervander's, and thrice as good as Cassini's, when the variations from day to day are considered. When, however, we consider the total difference of the extreme positions of the weight indexes during the whole period, the ratios for the same torsion force are:—Cassini=26: Nervander=14: Broun=18, in which case M. Nervander's process has the advantage. It is my belief, however, that this advantage would not continue, and that when the threads have been suspended for a longer period, my own thread will show also less amplitude of the total variation. I should remark that I believe the conditions in the preparation of the threads were as nearly as possible equal. Mr. Hogg had never made a thread before according to either construction, and he removed the torsion from the fibre for each of the threads which was taken from the same reel.

5. "The bifilar magnetometer consists of a magnet suspended by two wires or threads, by twisting which the magnet is forced to a position at right angles to that which it would naturally occupy—namely, at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

"I propose the following process for the compen-

sation of the balance magnet: Let a brass rod be fixed to the magnet near its south end, but free to expand towards the north, and having its centre of gravity near the centre of motion; it is obvious that when the temperature increases the north end of the magnet rises from the elimination of its magnetism, but at the same time the expansion of the brass rod towards the north end will tend to depress it; by a proper regulation, therefore, of the length and weight of this brass rod (which will depend upon the weight of the needle and the distance of the centre of gravity from the centre of motion) the two effects of temperature may be made to destroy each other. For the Makerstoun balance, I have computed that a brass rod ten inches long, one thirtieth the weight of the needle, placed as has been proposed, would compensate nearly for the variation of the magnetic moment.

"In both cases such computations could only be considered as guides to the instrument maker, who by experiments at different temperatures might be able to attain a very accurate compensation. These compensations, it is conceived, will be most useful, especially for self-registering apparatuses. For other instruments, should the compensation not be quite perfect, while it would serve for all large variations, it might be insufficient for more delicate investigations; for these, however, the *residual* temperature co-efficients could be obtained from the observations themselves by the process which I have adopted in the correction of the Makerstoun observations."

6. Sir D. BREWSTER, considering it difficult satisfactorily to explain the phenomena known as Haidinger's Brushes, submitted a few facts and suggestions which he thought may help to account for them. He then, by the aid of diagrams, described three structures in the eye,—the lens, the polarizing membrane, and the analyzer, constituting a polarizing structure sufficient for the explanation of the phenomena; but if this be true, the centres ought not to be vertical, which they are, but inclined 45° to the plane of polarization.

7. Professor STOKES had observed Haidinger's Brushes by homogeneous light, through different coloured glasses, and the effects were remarkable. Through a red glass he could not see the slightest trace of the phenomenon; an orange-yellow glass, though absorbing little light, also prevented his seeing it; green glass gave him greater facility, but the brushes were not yellow as ordinarily seen, but dark only. This was likewise the case with blue glass, which gave greater facility still for observing the brushes. He had also examined the pure spectrum through a Nicol's prism, with a view to elucidate the connexion of colour with the phenomena. There was no trace of the brushes in the red or yellow; they first appeared in the green, more and more distinctly in the blue, and they became especially vivid near the fixed line F of Fraunhofer, and still traceable to the line G. It appears, then, that, although the phenomenon may be a personal one, the less refrangible colours do not allow the seeing the brushes, whilst the more refrangible do. Professor Stokes also explained the reason of the colour of the brushes in ordinary light, and the absence of the phenomenon in candle-light. The latter was due to the poverty of the light in the more refrangible rays. Looking at candle-light with certain specimens of blue glass and a Nicol's prism, he had discovered the brushes, but instead of being dark they were very decidedly red; the specimens, through which he saw them best, absorbed almost all the less refrangible rays. Professor Stokes did not attempt to enter into speculation as to the cause of the brushes; he seemed inclined to attribute them to a physiological rather than to a physical cause, and to refer the centre of the brushes to a certain point of the *retina*, which he thought should be investigated.

Mr. CLARKE MAXWELL had been induced to look for a cause in the peculiar structure of the crystalline lens, but the lens is not seen by the eye itself, therefore the cause could not be there. He then

examined the *retina* itself, the *foramen centrale* and its radiated structure, and imitated the latter, with a radiating structure of gutta percha, thin layers of which possess the property of polarizing light. With this apparatus he found the brushes very nearly as described.

Sir D. BREWSTER pronounced Mr. Maxwell's investigation to be very interesting, but not an explanation of the phenomenon—the *retina* having no such structure, the *foramen* being an open hole.

Mr. MAXWELL replied, that Professor Goodsir says the *retina* has a radiated structure, and that he conceived that it fulfilled the office of a kind of analyzer.

8. Consisted solely of a few drawings, and remarks that the Rev. C. F. LYON had noticed the Red Head at Montrose, distant twenty-five miles from St. Andrew's, assume a square form, then notched, then double notched, and unlike anything he (Sir D. Brewster) had ever seen. The outlines of the sea had risen up with angular corners, and pieces of the sea seemed raised up as if seen through unequal glass.—Dr. SCORESBY said he had seen many such peculiarities. They occurred chiefly at seasons when the temperature changes suddenly from cold to heat, thus giving rise to inequalities in the density of atmospheric strata.—Mr. HOPKINS thought that proper attention had not been paid to the influence of reflection, as well as refraction, in cases of mirage.

9. Mr. ROBERTS' experiments were on a large scale, each rod of glass, wood, or metal, being thirteen feet long, and every precaution taken for accurate results. He described and illustrated his apparatus, and his tabular results differed considerably from all previous records.

#### SECTION B.—(Chemistry, including its applications to Agriculture and the Arts.)

1. Dr. Frederick PENNY, Notice of a ready method for the determination of Iron in Clay-band and Black-band Ironstone.

2. Robert HUNT, Esq., Report on the present state of our knowledge of the Chemical Action of Solar Radiations.

3. Dr. George WILSON, on the Influence of Sunlight over the Action of Dry Gases on Colours.

4. Dr. Lyon PLAYFAIR, on the Condensation of volume in highly Hydrated Minerals.

5. Dr. Anderson, on the action of Oxidizing Agents on certain Organic Bases.

6. Professor WILLIAMSON, on the Theory of Etherification.

1. For the quantitative determination of iron, Dr. PENNY recommends the employment of the bichromate of potash. It gives very accurate results, depending on the reciprocal action of chromic acid and protoxide of iron. It also possesses the advantages of rapidity of execution, and affords the means of operating on a large quantity of material. In those cases in which the iron-stone contains peroxide of iron, Dr. Penny recommends the reduction of the peroxide to the minimum state of oxidation.

2. After an historical sketch of the rise and progress of photography, Mr. HUNT exhibited the state of our knowledge of solar action on organic and inorganic bodies. In regard to the former, his opinions are,—that the processes of germination and budding are essentially influenced by the chemical principle *Actinism*:—that the decomposition of carbon is peculiarly due to the luminous principle; and hence that the formation of wood in plants is a function of their vitality excited by *Light*:—that the development of the flower is due to a delicate balance of the forces *Actinism* and *Light*, since we find that both the luminous and chemical agencies are very active during the process, and that the ripening of fruit and the perfecting of the healthful conditions of the seed are due to a combination of the calorific and chemical forces. In regard to the latter, the facts established he conceives to be:—1st. That the maximum of chemical (*actinic*) phenomena was to be found where there was the least quantity of light and heat. 2nd. That as the luminous power increased—the either in the spectrum, or in natural phenomena—the chemical (*actinic* power) diminished, until it came to its minimum, where light—luminous power—existed



at its maximum. 3rd. That although the chemical influence extended to the red or heat-giving rays, its operations were materially modified, and to all appearance changed, by the combined operation of the calorific power, and that results standing in direct opposition to those obtained by the pure chemical rays were given by the chemico-calorific rays.

3. The object of this paper was to exhibit the influence of sunlight on the chemical action of certain dry gases—namely, chlorine, sulphurous acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, &c. &c. Glass tubes were shown containing pieces of coloured paper in atmospheres of dry gases, which in darkness produced no effect upon the tints, but when exposed to sunlight bleached them so powerfully that in the case of chlorine three years had not sufficed to develop its bleaching action in darkness, whilst six weeks were sufficient to cause total extinction of colour by it, although it was perfectly dry.

4. Dr. PLAYFAIR referred to previous researches, in which he showed that highly hydrated salts followed a very singular law,—either that their water represented the whole space occupied by the salt, or that this, *plus* that of the base, was equal to that volume. These results were thought by Liebig to require the verification of additional instances before such a remarkable law was acknowledged, and the object of this paper was to give this verification. Dr. Playfair then showed numerous instances in natural minerals, in which the coincidence between the theory and experiment was very remarkable; silicates requiring the assumption that the silica instead of the base occupied space; and he stated that, having now tested the law with every hydrated natural and artificial substance which comes within the subject of the law, he demanded its acceptance as a scientific fact, without venturing to explain how the molecular changes ensued which produced so remarkable a disappearance of the volume or bulk of bodies.—Dr. Christison remarked that this law was one of the most remarkable in chemistry, and that, after the very numerous instances adduced, it would be impossible to refuse credence to it.

5. Dr. ANDERSON finds that by the action of nitric acid and other oxidising agents upon the organic alkalis, yellow resinous acids were obtained, which, by the action of excess of potash, yielded volatile bases belonging, in most instances, to the series homologous with ammonia. He pointed out shortly the influence which his investigations were likely to have upon our knowledge of the rational constitution of the fixed bases.

6. The formation of ether from alcohol, Prof. WILLIAMSON considers, from experimental investigation, to be neither a process of simple separation nor one of mere synthesis, but that it consists in the substitution of one molecule for another, and is effected by double decomposition between two compounds. He admits the contact theory, inasmuch as a foreknowledge of the circumstance of contact, to be a necessary condition of the reaction of the molecules upon one another—reducing the formula of the alcohols to one origin, and also retaining the equality of volumes, which the contact theory insisted upon, in the vapours of their ethers,—so that ether truly contains the elements of olifiant gas, in addition to those of alcohol, in the same volume of vapour. But he attaches also equal importance to all the essential facts of the chemical theory, and rests his explanation of the process as much upon these as upon the contact theory; for, with the partisans of the former, he looks upon the alternate formation and decomposition of sulpho-vinic acid as the key to explaining the process of etherification. Prof. Williamson's theory of etherification involves the establishing a connexion, and showing the compatibility of views which have hitherto been considered contrary.

SECTION C.—(Geology and Physical Geography.)  
1. Robert Chambers, Esq., on the glacial phenomena of the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, with some remarks on the general subject.

2. Hugh Miller, Esq., made a communication on peculiar scratched pebbles and fossil specimens from the boulder clay, and on chalk flints and oolitic fossils from the boulder clay in Caithness.

3. Rev. J. Longmuir, on the chalk flints and greensand fossils of Aberdeenshire.

4. Thomas Bryce, Esq., on scratched surfaces in the lake district of Westmoreland.

5. William Hopkins, Esq., on the dispersion of granite blocks from Ben Cruchan.

6. C. Maclaren, Esq., notices of striated surfaces and remains of Moraines, near Kilman.

This was understood to be a field day on questions connected with glacial theories, and the papers and discussions, involving a variety of opinions, were of greater length, and led to fewer exact results than should lead us into detailed reports.

1. Mr. CHAMBERS'S paper opened with a description of the local phenomena, partly with a view to the gratification of the strangers present on this occasion, who might otherwise remain ignorant of them. Mr. Chambers described the Corstorphine Hill as a stratum of trap dipping to the west, and with a cliff in a line north and south. In its crest, which rises to 470 feet above the sea, are three or four transverse clefts. On the west surface of the hill, the rock, wherever it is exposed, is found to be rounded (*moutonnée*), smoothed, and grooved. The grooves, and the clefts in the crest of the hill, all lie in one direction, viz., directed to a point to the north of east. There are also, to the east of this hill, long hollows, with rounded intervening swells; and these run in precisely the same direction. At various places between the hill and the sea are seen sandstone surfaces, worn down to a remarkable flatness and smoothness, and in several instances marked with striae, all pointing in the same direction.

Throughout the valley of the Forth, from the Pentlands on the one side to the Fife hills on the other, from Linlithgow to Dunbar, the sandstone surfaces, wherever they come up, are likewise smoothed, and in many instances striated, the striae all pointing to the E.N.E., or thereby. The trap hills rising in this valley are all long and narrow, generally free from abruptness on the sides, often abraded on the west, and generally sloping away gently to the east; the direction here also is always to E.N.E. Surfaces on the Pentlands and in Fife exhibit striation precisely conformable. In short, if a deep ice-flow passed through this valley, it might be expected to produce precisely the phenomena which have been observed.

The similar markings in other districts of Scotland were shown for the most part, though not without striking exceptions, to be directed towards the east and south. In respect of glacial markings, Mr. Chambers announced his opinion that there was no difference between Scotland and Sweden, excepting that the surface of Scotland had since been more weathered and more marked by superficial deposits.

Mr. CHAMBERS adverted to the theory of debacles, which was started to account for these appearances, as now nearly given up. Ice was generally acknowledged as concerned in producing them, because the appearances were precisely those which the existing glaciers produce. But there was great room for speculation as to the circumstances under which the presumed glacial agent was applied. Mr. Chambers declined theorising on the subject, but pointed out various conditions which any theory on the subject must explain. (1.) How ice could move over so large a portion of the North American continent, in a direction admitted to be tolerably uniform, allowing for slight deviations, easily explicable as owing to inequalities in the original surface, and this without any mountain chain to give it forth. (2.) How this ice was capable of ascending slopes and topping mountains of very considerable elevation. (3.) It must explain how, in such a valley as that of the Forth, there could be an ice-torrent of undeviating flow for many miles, and deep enough to envelope hills many hundred feet high.

2. Mr. MILLER, when examining, a good many years ago, the boulder clay of Ross and Cromarty, in the vain hope, as it proved, of finding in it organic remains belonging to itself, was struck by a peculiarity in the dressing of the smaller pebbles which he had not seen described or adverted to by any writer on the subject. He was aware that many of the larger boulders which it contains are scratched and polished like the rocks on which it rests, but he was not prepared to find the smaller pebbles scratched, and not less deeply than the large ones, in every case in which they were not of too coarse a grain to retain the markings, or of too hard a quality to receive them originally. If of limestone, or of a coherent shale, or of a close, finely-grained sandstone, or of a yielding trap, they are scratched and polished—invariably on one, most commonly on both their sides; and it is a noticeable circumstance, that the lines of the scratchings occur, in at least four cases out of every five, in the lines of their longer axes. Though, in many cases, as on the western coasts of the mainland of Scotland—in the islands of Skye and Rum, with several of the other Hebrides—in Sutherlandshire—and in various localities in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh—he had found the scratched and polished surfaces dissociated from the boulder clay, in no instance had he ever found the boulder clay—if not, as in the case of our common brick clays, a re-formation—dissociated from the scratchings and polishings. Now from these data the inference seems unavoidable, first, that the rock on which the clay rests was scratched and polished either at the time when it was receiving its first coating of the clay, or so immediately before, that the markings were not in the slightest degree effaced when it was covered up; and, second, as the pebbles in the entire thickness of the deposit are also scratched and polished, that it was not before, but at the time; seeing that the process of scratching and polishing went on during the entire period of the formation, beginning with its lowest layers, and not terminating until its uppermost were cast down. The dressed surfaces and the boulder clay are contemporary phenomena. He attributed the whole to the action of rafts of ice.

The other papers detailed the glacial appearances in the various localities indicated, and the general result may be gathered from the conclusion of the proceedings, the President having stated his opinion, that Mr. Chambers had attributed too much to one set of causes, whereas he was inclined to take them altogether. He had handed a note to Sir John Richardson, asking what, in his opinion, was the strongest power, when he had immediately answered, that, in the region with which he was conversant, North America, he did not believe that the glaciers had any effect at any time. He (the President) believed the last action had been that of floating ice, which had been illustrated by Mr. Miller with a clearness and ingenuity that can never be exceeded. When they looked to those other specimens (Mr. Longmuir's), they saw that they were of an entirely different nature. Mr. SMITH, of Jordanhill, observed, that he met scratches in the rocks at every point. He agreed with Mr. Chambers, that the action was in general from the west, but lately at Duntroon, on the Crinan Canal, he had met with an example pointing east. Mr. STRICKLAND considered it fortunate that so many gentlemen seemed agreed to adopt not one, but various causes as the *vera causa*. In the majority of cases, he had observed that the direction was down hill. Professor HITCHCOCK, of America, having been called upon, stated that his views were substantially the same as those that had proceeded from the chair. He was inclined to ask Mr. Maclaren whether those accumulations that he had described were not modified drift—that is, partly the original drift modified by subsequent action. Dr. MARTIN, who spoke in French, gave an account of the complicated nature of the glacial theory, illustrating his remarks by sketches on the black board. Professor HOPKINS contended

that the glacial theory can never be received alone, while the principle of gravitation was the moving cause. Dr. FLEMING gave the result of his observations, stating, that they must take in the whole series of the effects from first to last, and not a part merely, and gave an illustration from Hailes quarry, that various powers had been there at work. It was easy to make an iceberg, and make it grind clay, but they must account for all the phenomena, which this did not. Mr. CHAMBERS replied, and after some remarks from Professor JAMES FORBES, who frankly acknowledged his inability to account how the phenomena of Arthur's Seat and Corstorphine Hill had been produced, the Section adjourned till Monday.

**SECTION D.—(Natural History, including Physiology.)**  
*Zoology and Animal Physiology.*

1. Professor Owen, F.R.S., Exposition of the Natural Segments of the Vertebrate Skull.
2. George Newport, Esq. F.R.S., on the Reciprocal Relations of the Vital and Physical Forces. Communicated by Dr. Lankester.
3. D. R. Hay, Esq., F.R.S.E., Observations on the Geometrical Principles of Beauty in general, and more particularly as applied to Architecture and the Human Form. Communicated by Professors Goodsir and Kelland.
4. Professor Edward Forbes, F.R.S., on the Infra-littoral Distribution of Marine Invertebrata on the south-west and north coasts of Great Britain.
5. Professor Edward Forbes, on the European Species of Echinus, and their Distribution.

*Botany and Vegetable Physiology.*

1. Professor Parlatore, on some Peculiar Bodies which occur in *Aldrovanda vesiculosa*, *Utricularia*, and other Aquatic Plants.
2. Dr. Daubeny, F.R.S., Report on the action of Carbonic Acid on Plants.
3. H. E. Strickland, Esq., F.L.S., and Dr. Daubeny, Report on the Vitality of Seeds.

Of these papers the only ones susceptible of report were Nos. 3, 4, and 5; and the latter two having appeared in our last supplemental sheet, we have only to refer to No. 3, which brought a very crowded audience, and excited great interest.

The whole end of the room was hung with drawings of full-sized male and female skeletons, and Mr. HAY's theory of the human formation being built upon triangles was ably explained in the lecture which supported it. The perfect realization of human beauty and proportion was held to be irreconcilable with any other principle, and the demonstrations were sometimes rather remarkable for allusions, so double as hardly to be fit for a mixed audience. Under these circumstances, and expecting Mr. Hay's volume on the subject a few months hence, we shall now abstain from further particulars.

*Ethnological Sub-Section.*

1. J. Hogg, Esq., on the Sicilian and Sardinian Languages.
2. Rev. J. F. H. Wahlers, of Otago, Remarks on the present state of the Natives of New Zealand.
3. Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, Observations on the Religious Rites, and the affirmed practice of Cannibalism, of the New Zealanders.
4. Daniel Wilson, Esq., Remarks on the Scottish Picts, and on that remarkable event in our national history known as the "Scottish Conquest."

1. A full and correct abstract in our last *Gazette*.  
2 and 3. The first, a recent German missionary account, and the last a speculative argument; but neither throwing any new light of consequence upon the condition of the natives of New Zealand.  
4. In Mr. WILSON's remarks he went into a learned investigation of evidence, which indicated, first, that the Picts were the earlier native Celtic race; that the Scots were also a Celtic race, of later intrusion, and probably, as he showed, passing from Spain to Ireland, about the second century B.C.

**SECTION F.—(Statistics.)**

1. G. R. Porter, Esq., F.R.S.—An Inquiry into the question, Whether under our existing Social System, there is a tendency for the increasing of capital in the hands of those already possessing riches?
2. Joseph Fletcher, Esq.—On the relation of Crime and Ignorance in England and Wales.
3. Colonel Sykes, F.R.S.—Civil Justice of the North-West Provinces of British India.

1. After eulogizing the value of statistical figures to correct erroneous opinion and loose arguments, Mr. PORTER observed, on his present inquiry, that

the sources of information bearing upon this interesting social question which are open to us are not many. An examination of the amount of Savings' Banks will show that the deposits in England, Wales, and Ireland, proportioned to the population, amounted in 1831 to 12s. 8d. per head; in 1836 to 16s. 4d.; in 1841 to 19s. 10d.; and in 1848 to 20s. 11d. In Scotland the deposits were—In 1836, 7d. per head; 1841, 4s. 8d.; 1848, 7s. 5d. The largest amount of these savings occurred in 1846, when they reached in England to 26,759,817l.; Wales, 674,657l.; Scotland, 1,383,866l.; Ireland, 2,924,910l.; in all, 31,743,250l.;—being equal to 24s. per head on the population of England, Wales, and Ireland, and 10s. 1d. per head on that of Scotland. The diminution in 1847 and 1848 is clearly the result of the high prices of provisions, and consequently falling off in wages, caused by the potato rot and its attendant circumstances. The comparative smallness of the deposits in Scotland arises from two causes—first, the system of allowing interest upon very small sums deposited in private and joint-stock banks; and, secondly, the more recent connexion of savings' banks with the Government in that division of the kingdom. There is no reason for supposing that the labouring classes of Scotland are less saving than those of England or Ireland; and presuming that the disposition to save is naturally as great in each part of the kingdom, the workmen of Scotland have, until very recently, had a much stronger incentive than their English fellow-subjects to set aside a part of their earnings, because of the absence of any legal provision for the wants of their old age, and against the occurrence of sickness or accident. The next test to which I would direct attention varies essentially from that afforded by the progress of Savings' Banks; inasmuch as it excludes all evidence of actual saving or accumulation, while it offers a strictly comparative view of such saving as between different classes of the community. Mr. Porter here contrasts, by tables, the numbers in each of ten classes of fundholders, as they stood on the 5th April and 5th July of the years 1831 and 1848 respectively, the whole affording unmistakable evidence of the well-being and continued progress of our country; Having examined all the official returns which afford means for arriving at the truth upon this really important subject, we observe the most perfect agreement in their results; and it cannot but be satisfactory to every one to find, that the fears entertained and expressed by many, as to the probable disappearance of the middle classes from among us, are unfounded; that it is far from being true that the rich are growing richer, and the poor are becoming poorer; but that, on the contrary, those who occupy a middle station [perhaps the safest station as regards personal respectability, and that which offers the surest guarantee for the progress and continued well-being of the country] are progressively increasing in number and in the proportion which they bear relatively to the population of the kingdom.

2. Mr. FLETCHER stated, that the general result of the criminal returns for 1848 resembles very closely that for the average of the three years 1845-6-7 (being three years of reviving industry), since in these there is a balance of 11.8 per cent. in favour of the districts of most instruction; and in the year 1848 one of 12.7 per cent. The balance in favour of the more educated districts is seen, however, to be greatly augmented in the great northern and midland mining and manufacturing region, and in the northern and north midland agricultural counties bordering upon it; while the favourable balance is lowered in every other. This appears to be attributable to the steadily improving industry of the mining and manufacturing districts of the north; while the comparative poverty and distress among the Cornish mines give a positive balance against that more educated Celtic district, as compared with Wales, of 9.8 per cent. instead of 9.1 per cent. on the opposite side; precisely changing place with the counties of Leicester, Northampton,

and Rutland, which show 13.8 per cent. in favourable comparison with Hereford and Salop, instead of 12.2 on the opposite side. Regarded in every light, therefore, whether under industrial or political agitation, the more instructed localities show the most buoyant and favourable character. But the absolute increase upon the year is distressingly great, being 1516 upon the total commitments, as compared with 1847; 5242 as compared with 1846; and 6046 as compared with 1845; the gross commitments of 1848 being 30,349; and the increase since 1845 is, therefore, not less than 25 per cent. in the face of improving industry. Public opinion appears certainly to have effected a change, which it is hoped will prove salutary in the proportion of young persons under fifteen years of age committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions in England and Wales, which is seen to have suddenly declined nearly one-half, from 6.1 to 3.6 per cent.

In the discussion which followed, which was participated in by Mr. Porter, Mr. F. G. Neison, Professor Hancock, and others, Colonel Sykes said he hoped, in the consideration of this question, that they would guard against assuming that an increase of crime was necessarily and entirely to be attributed to defective education, for, in his opinion, there were many other elements to be considered.

3. Colonel SYKES' own communication was entirely of figures, on which he lucidly commented as he went along. His first table showed the number of regular and special appeals to the Suddewany Adawut, and the nature of their decisions; the second did the same for the subordinate courts. The appellate jurisdiction over the native tribunals was also carefully illustrated, the average duration of suits, and the value of the property at issue; but we fear that the very names of many of these Zillah Judges, Sudder Amceers, Moonsiffs, &c., could hardly be made intelligible to readers, and that Colonel Sykes' *vis à voce* comments were indispensable to the clear comprehension of his subject. We must remit its consideration to that portion of the empire whose welfare it so materially affects.

**(SECTION G.—Mechanical Science.)**

1. Mr. Nasmyth, on a new arrangement of the Reflecting Telescope, by which great additional comfort and convenience are afforded to the observer.
2. Professor Piazzi Smyth, on a new form of Equatorial at present constructing for the Edinburgh Observatory.
3. Professor Piazzi Smyth, on a Folding Dome for extra meridian instruments.
4. Professor Piazzi Smyth, on a mode of Cooling the Air of Rooms in tropical climates.
5. Mr. Appold, on his Register Hygrometer for regulating the atmospheric moisture of Houses.
6. Mr. Sykes Ward, on an Improved Gas Stove.

1. Mr. NASMYTH, in a spirit of great popular naïveté and effect (often raising a laugh at the heartiness with which he spoke of the delights afforded him by his astronomical observations, especially as he continued to improve the instrument by means of which he carried them on) first explained four diagrams, exhibiting the construction of the Newtonian, the Gregorian, and the Cassegranian telescopes, and the one in which he (Mr. Nasmyth) has combined together the first and last. 1. The Newtonian has a concave speculum or mirror at one end of the tube, and near the other a diagonal mirror, throwing out the rays at right angles to the tube. 2. The Gregorian has a concave mirror in place of a diagonal, and directs the rays through the centre of the other, which is pierced for vision. 3. The Cassegranian is similar to the Gregorian, only having the smaller speculum convex. 4. The Nasmyth telescope reflects the rays from the smaller mirror, which is convex upon a diagonal mirror, placed near the larger speculum, by which they are sent off through the trunnion. The telescope is mounted on triangular supports, and on one side is placed a chair for the observer, the whole being fixed to a turntable, like that on a railroad, and so constructed that it can be turned in any direction by the observer without removing his eye from the glass. Such a degree of steadiness is thus attained, that



he can have a star or other object in view for a whole hour. The telescope can in a few seconds be changed into a Newtonian, by removing the diagonal mirror, and placing it at the trunnion. The method of mounting removes the inconveniences attached to that used by Newton, Herschel, and others. He likewise explained to the section his method of moulding specula,—a most ingenious contrivance.

Mr. LASSELL, to whom Mr. Nasmyth had frequently referred in the course of his remarks, suggested that, if he could add to his improvement on the reflecting telescope any apparatus for giving it an equatorial motion, the invention would be perfect. He pronounced Mr. Nasmyth's method of moulding specula to be absolutely perfect.

2, 3, 4, occupied the Section very nearly all the rest of the day. In 2, Professor SMYTH gave a detailed account of the new form of equatorial in the process of being made for the Observatory; and in 3, described the Folding Dome, the purpose of which is to secure steadiness to astronomical instruments when exposed to wind, and consequently accuracy in astronomical observations. This dome was the invention of Major Jacob, astronomer, Madras, who had constructed two of them, one for a five feet, and another for a seven feet equatorial. It was observed that similar inventions had been previously brought forward. 4, described the Professor's method for cooling the air in tropical climates, which he illustrated by a drawing. The result is effected by means of a double-acting forcing-pump, worked by mechanical power. The air is forced into a worm tube immersed in a tub of water, and closed at the upper end by a valve. On entering the worm tube, air, which had previously the temperature of 90°, immediately rises to 120° (according to a well-known principle in physics), but before reaching the top it sinks to nearly its original temperature, and, on passing the valve, to 70° or 60°. It is then passed through another worm tube of lower temperature than itself, and also immersed in water, and, thus dried, it is introduced into the room required to be cooled. The lower part of the room must be air-tight, which is secured by its being partially under ground, and the air, when it becomes heated, ascends and escapes above.

[Dr. CHOWNE's invention, first described in the *Literary Gazette*, appears to us to be far superior in every respect, and far more ready and easy of application.]

Mr. TAYLOR, however, mentioned a large copper-mine in Cornwall, in which men work at a temperature of 90° or 100° or upwards, and stated his belief that the apparatus described by Professor Smyth might be applied. Dr. Robinson thought that the principle might be applied also to atmospheric railways, in the case of one of which, near Dublin, the temperature produced in the engine-house by compression of the atmosphere is 130° or 140°. Mr. Rankin gave the result of his calculations regarding the amount of mechanical power necessary for working the apparatus of Professor Smyth. One horse-power for one hour would be sufficient to lower the temperature of 9000 cubic feet of atmospheric air to the extent of 20° Fahrenheit.

5 and 6 elicited some remarks as to their usefulness, and the first was praised for its sanitary properties.

**Music.**—In the afternoon Professor Donaldson gave a lecture on the theory of music, which every one who heard it pronounced to be one of the most clear, comprehensive, and interesting that ever was delivered. It did high honour to the Professor's talents and powers of illustration. A crowded *soirée* closed the day.

#### MONDAY.

##### SECTION A.—(Mathematical and Physical Science.)

1. Robert Mallet, Esq., report of the committee for the measurement of earthquake waves.
2. J. C. Hunt, Esq., report on the meteorology of the Azores. Communicated by Colonel Reid.

3. M. le Dr. Ch. Martins, sur les six climats de la France.
4. Dr. Lee, on meteorological observations made at Alten and at Christiania.

5. Dr. Lee, on the British Meteorological Society.
6. Professor Phillips, report of a committee appointed to examine a tree struck by lightning, at Edmonstone, near Edinburgh.

7. T. S. Wells, Esq., on the climate of the valley of the Nile. Communicated by the Marquis of Northampton.

8. Lieutenant Strachey, R.E., on hourly meteorological observations made in Thibet, at an elevation of 18,400 feet.
9. Mr. Thomas Hopkins, on the means of computing the quantities of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere at different places.

10. Mr. Thomas Hopkins, causes of the rise of the isothermal lines in the winters of the northern hemisphere.
11. Mr. Thomas Hopkins, on the daily formation of clouds at Makerstown.

12. Mr. J. A. Broun, on the attempts to resolve the pressure of the atmosphere into two parts, that of vapour and of dry air.

13. Mr. J. A. Broun, on the variation with season of the differences of the mean pressure at Greenwich and Makerstown.

14. R. Russell, Esq., on the passage of storms across the British Islands.

15. R. Edmonds, Esq., on remarkable barometrical maxima at or near the moon's first quarter during twelve years, from 1839 to 1850.

16. Peter Clare, Esq., extraordinary meteorological phenomena at Manchester, on the 16th July, 1850.
17. Rev. Thomas Rankin, abstract of meteorological phenomena at Huggate, Yorkshire.

The papers this day in Section A were exclusively meteorological, and although exceedingly numerous, by giving in the reports briefly, confining the communications in most instances to the mere points of record or progress, and by limiting discussion, they were all disposed of. Notwithstanding, however, these restrictions, such was the length of the proceedings that we are compelled to be brief, and even to cut down abstracts kindly delivered to us by the authors.

1. The grant of 50*l.* had all been devoted to the self-registering seismometer, in which considerable progress has been made, and which Mr. Mallet, the working member of the Committee, hoped to be able to exhibit at the next meeting; when also he trusted to be able to submit interesting and unexpected results of the experimental measurement of waves of impulse, both in coherent and incoherent formations. The expense of these transit experiments he had defrayed from his own resources. Mr. Mallet considered it most desirable that a second instrument should be made, and Zante was named as a favourable place for observations. Competent persons could be found there, who, by careful observations and measurements might succeed in ascertaining the actual depth of the great volcanic forces of the Mediterranean basin. We perceive that no grant was voted to this end.

2. A grant of 25*l.* was passed at Birmingham last year, for sending out standard barometers and other meteorological instruments to the British Consul-General at the Azore Islands, with the view of encouraging that gentleman (Mr. C. Hunt) to pursue his meteorological observations at the several islands at which there were Vice-Consuls. The present report was merely advice of the receipt and suitable disposal of the instruments. The money expended, it was stated, would be repaid by Her Majesty's Government.

3. M. LE DR. CH. MARTINS exhibited a map of France, divided into six climates, marked both by different means and different extremes of temperature, by differences of summer and winter temperature, direction of winds, &c. 1. The Vosgian; 2. The Sequanian; 3. Armoricain; 4. Girondin; 5. Rhodanian; 6. Mediterranean. 1. The Vosgian occupied the north-east of France, and was the coldest of all. The mean temperature of winter is scarcely more than 32 degrees of Fahrenheit. In Strassburgh, the number of days of frost is seventy, while, at Paris, they are only fifty-six. The maximum number of days of rain in summer, a circumstance which distinguishes it from all the other regions of France, where the greatest number of rainy days is in the autumn. The prevailing winds are the north-east and south-

west. Storms are more frequent in this climate than in the west of France. The summers are also warmer than in the west, and hence, while the vine does not thrive near Paris, it thrives on the banks of the Moselle. 2. The Sequanian may be termed a sea climate. In Alsace, the difference between the mean temperatures of summer and winter is 18 degrees of the centigrade thermometer, but at Paris, in the Sequanian climate, it is only 14 degrees. The quantity of rain is also less than in the east of France, and storms are more rare.

3. The Armoricain is an insular climate with only 12 degrees between the mean temperatures of summer and winter, with a fall of from 700 to 800 of rain yearly. The quantity of rain is greatest in autumn. 4. Girondin climate is more continental than the Armoricain, and the influence of the sea is less marked. The number of rainy days is fewer, and the quantity of rain less. The summers also are warmer, and the winters milder, so as to give it more of the character of a temperate region, with a climate highly favourable to the production of grains and fruits. 5. The south-east or Rhodanian climate may be termed a warm continental climate. The summers are warmer, and the winters less severe than in the district of the Vosges; but the difference between the mean temperatures of these seasons is about the same, or 18 degrees cent.

The annual quantity of rain is the greatest in France, giving rise to inundations of the Rhone, which are often very destructive, unless they be carefully guarded against. The prevailing wind is not the south-west as in the rest of France, but the north and south, and the great falls of rain are accompanied by a south-east wind. Storms and earthquakes also are more frequent in this than in the other climates. 6. Mediterranean, or Provençal climate, is one of a peculiar kind, and is more like that of Genoa and the north of Italy than of France. The mean annual temperature is higher than in any other part of France, and is nearly 15 degrees. Although the annual quantity of rain is 500 millimetres it all falls in a few days, chiefly in the autumn. The summer is remarkably dry. Storms are not common, but very violent. This climate would be altogether the finest in France were it not for a north-west wind called the *Mistral*, which blows with extreme violence down the basin of the Rhone, and is very injurious both to the crops and fruits, and even to the health of the inhabitants. It seems to have been scarcely known until the cutting down of the forests in the south, which formerly protected this region from its fury. M. Martins stated, that they had begun the publication of a work, containing the results of the meteorological observations made in France from year to year, two volumes of which he presented to the British Association, for which the thanks of the Section were returned.

Professor FORBES observed, that a similar climatal division of other countries, bounded by ranges of higher grounds, was an exceedingly general fact; and that when M. Martins' observations had extended to the south-west of France, the climate there would be found to be influenced by the Bay of Biscay, and be marked by a great prevalence of storms.

Professor AIRY had seen with great pleasure, the difference between the summer and winter climate; and in reply to a question of the Astronomer Royal, M. Martins said, that in some instances the difference of the temperatures between day and night had been observed.

Mr. OSLER was glad to hear stress laid upon day and night temperature. He thought it the most important element in meteorology. Temperature and winds seemed to him exponents the one of the other.

4. The observations are for six months—from October, 1848 inclusive, to March, 1849 inclusive. Made for the months of October, November, and December, 1848, and January, February, and March, 1849; by T. H. Grove and O. Borchgrewick,



Table 1. Thermometer in shade—centigrade.

At 7 A.M.	Maximum, 3 P.M.	Rain Millimeter, 3 P.M.
11 A.M.		
2 P.M.		
7 P.M.	Minimum, 3 P.M.	
10 P.M.		

With the totals for the month, and the means, and the means of the month of the thermometer in shade, and of the maximum and minimum, also of the rain.

Table 2. The Barometer, observed at 7 A.M. With the uncorrected result 11 A.M. and the state of 3 P.M. and the attached 7 P.M. thermometer.

With the totals for the month, and the means, and the corrected mean, and the mean for the month.

Table 3. A table of the state of the wind, at the same seven hours, with the direction and the force of the wind. A table of the direction and force of the clouds, at the same hours with the totals, per month, and means; and means for the month.

Table 4. The proportion of clear sky, and a description of the clouds, at the same seven hours, with the totals, and the means, and means of the month.

Not having received observations for more than six months, instead of twelve, owing to some delay in the method of forwarding them, Dr. Lee did not propose to attempt to make any *Table of Results* from them. He has received them through the kindness of Mr. Grewe, to whom much praise is due for his diligence and perseverance under the difficulties which he has to encounter from the climate, and want of leisure from other arduous duties.

#### 1849. Meteorological Observations taken at Christiania for 1849.

Table 1. At 7 A.M. 9 A.M. 2 P.M. 4 P.M. 10 P.M. The Barometer, with the mean of each column for the month.

Table 2. The Thermometer taken at the same five hours, with the mean of each column for the month, and the monthly mean. The quantity of Rain, in cubic inches. A table showing the variations of the Wind at Christiania during the year 1849.

As the Alten observations will be made in future six times a day, although not at the same hours as the observations at Christiania, under the direction of Professor Hansteen, some benefit will possibly be derived from the greater facility of comparing them with those of Alten than existed when the Alten observations were taken only three times a day. At both places they are now taken at 7 A.M. and 10 P.M.

Dr. Lee has again been favoured with these observations through the favour of Mr. Crowe, the British consul-general of Norway, residing at Christiania. These observations are a continuation of those which were made in 1848, and which were presented to the Association, at Birmingham, in 1849.

Mr. HOPKINS considered Alten and Christiania, as involving certain anomalies, the most interesting meteorological regions of the world.

5. Was an address of the British Meteorological Society, explanatory of their objects—reduction of observations, publication of tables, &c. &c. The Society consisted at present of 121 members, including ladies. Dr. Lee, on behalf of, and authorized by the Society, was anxious to place it in connexion with the British Association.

6. Professor PHILLIPS, in the name of the Committee, consisting of Sir David Brewster, M. Martins, Professor Struve, Airy, Kupffer, &c. &c., stated, that it was remarkable that so few carefully recorded observations had been made on so frequent an occurrence as the striking of trees by lightning, and the mechanical and other effects produced. The committee had met that morning, and workmen were in attendance to assist them in their investigations. The tree was an oak, and the only one within a considerable distance. It was not higher or larger than others near. It was about fourteen feet in circumference, and four feet in diameter, perfectly sound, and much branched, and had a clear bole for nearly fourteen feet above

the ground. There was coal below the surface, and black band, which is rich in iron. The place is one which has been several times struck by lightning. A tree twelve yards distant was struck some years ago, and split from top to bottom; it was a laburnum. Another, an elm, also near, was struck a very few years ago, and completely shattered. The oak tree on this occasion was split and torn in every way. No particular point was observed of the entrance of the stroke, and nothing except mechanical effects were observed at the root, but preparations were being made for exposing at least one of its principal divisions, in order that the course of the lightning might be traced, if possible, into the ground. A great mass of wood was torn out, and driven 127 feet from the trunk, and was now lying nearly in the direction of the magnetic meridian from it; and, in general, it may be noticed, that the bark lay rather to the south, and the wood to the north, although a good deal lay all round. The wood of the tree was split into a multitude of pieces, resembling, as M. Martins had said, a bundle of lucifer matches. It appeared that the wood was first split into large wedges in the direction of the medullary rays, and then these wedges were divided into smaller portions in the direction of the larger vessels between the annual rings, so as to form a multitude of pieces approaching the shape of slender parallelepipeds. The bark also was torn off. The lightning had evidently passed in the direction of greatest moisture. It was the opinion of the committee that the formation of elastic vapour thus produced was the cause, by its expansive force, of the violent action observed. The greatest internal action seemed to have taken place where the trunk of the tree and the branches met, and the greatest piece had been torn out of the trunk. The effect of the expansion, in all likelihood, had been to break down the column supporting the tree, and then down came the branches. The proprietor observed a small portion of carbonaceous matter near the point of junction of the branches and trunk, shortly after the tree was struck.

M. MARTINS described the total destruction of a factory at Rouen, and of about 1500 forest trees, near Rouen, some time ago, by a whirlwind, accompanied with violent electrical action.

Professor W. THOMPSON suggested it as possible, that the mere disturbance produced by the passage of electricity through the sap might cause the effects without having recourse to the expansive force of the vapour, but that the application of the hand to try the temperature, as soon as possible after such occurrences, would determine whether great heat had been produced.—M. Martins remarked, that dense vapour had on various occasions been observed by spectators.

The discussion was confined chiefly to this point, whether the mechanical effects described, both for Edmonstone and Rouen, were due to disruptive action, or to the expansive force of vapour.

Professor PHILLIPS thought it very desirable to collect facts, and he would be happy to be the recipient of the peculiarities of observation. He asked observers to be particular as to dates, which was of great importance. For instance, the tree at Edmonstone was struck on the 15th of June, when it was full of sap. At other periods, possibly, the results would be different.

7. Observations from December, 1849, to March, 1850, a small contribution to the knowledge of the climate of the Valley of the Nile—the season was an exceptional one.

8. Records of the barometer, and the thermometer, at elevations of 11,500 feet and 18,400 feet, the principal points of which were that the oscillations were the same as at the level of the sea, but reduced in amount, and that attempts had been made to observe the dew point, but that the dry and wet bulb method was unsatisfactory, and Apjohn's formula insufficient.

In answer to a question from Mr. Pentland, Colonel Sykes, who had spoken to the great praise due to Lieut. Strachey, and had referred to the official records, stated that the latitude of the observation was 31° 2' N. Mr. Pentland, in regard to the horary oscillations being less than at the level of the sea, thought it not fair to draw such a conclusion from so few observations. From a great number he had not found any difference between the oscillations at elevated positions and those of the plains.

Colonel SYKES, from the volume above mentioned, gave several readings at different levels, and the mean of fifteen years, confirming Lieut. Strachey's observation.

9. Mr. HOPKINS referred to a diagram, exhibiting by the breadth of columns the quantities of vapour in the atmosphere. The first column represented the tropical regions, and was two inches broad at the base, expressing a dew point and temperature of 80°, which is usually supposed to indicate vapour equal to one inch of mercury, at the surface of the earth. Other columns represented different latitudes, having tensions of vapour equal to three-quarters, one-half, one-fourth, and one-fifth of an inch of mercury, which last represented a dew point and temperature of 32°. But it was contended that the real quantities of vapour in the atmosphere were not shown by these various tensions at the surface, as the quantity in the upper regions was limited by the temperature of the gases at different heights. In short, the conclusion arrived at was, that the tension of vapour at the surface of the earth in our mixed atmosphere, is a very erroneous measure of the quantity of vapour that exists in the incumbent column; that tension being principally a consequence of the resistance that the vapour meets with in passing through the gases to reach the higher parts of the atmosphere.

10. Was illustrated by a chart of the Isothermal lines in the northern hemisphere, which traced the temperatures of 32° and 5° of Fahrenheit, copied from that recently published in Berlin, by Professor Dove. These lines descended to a low latitude in the winter season over the continents of the Old and New Worlds, but rose to a considerable height over the Pacific Ocean, and to a much greater height over the Atlantic and adjoining Arctic Oceans. The causes assigned generally, for the greater rise in the particular parts named, were, the superior warmth of water as compared with land in the winter, and the flow of oceanic currents of warm water. Mr. Hopkins contended that the risings were not in harmony with these supposed causes, and that the great rise of the isothermal lines in the winter is due to the influence of copious condensation of aqueous vapour in the particular localities, an influence that has hitherto been not sufficiently estimated by meteorologists.

11. The Makerstoun observations, Mr. HOPKINS states, afford evidence in support of his views, that the "daily solar heat is taken from the surface by evaporation, and carried to the upper regions of the air in the form of vapour, and there given out on condensation of the vapour taking place, when the air is warmed and rendered light," which accounts for the daily fall of the barometer from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

12. Condemnatory of Apjohn's formula, and of the wet and dry bulb process, a full abstract of which will be given in a future *Gazette*; also of No. 13, which showed that the mean pressure reduced to the level of the sea, was, at Greenwich, 29.944; at Makerstoun, 28.846; the excess of Greenwich, however, was not constant.

The last three papers were delivered in by the secretary, who referred at any length only to No. 16, of which we may state the phenomena are illustrated and described by Mr. Joule in the *Philosophical Magazine* for the present month.

## LITERARY AND LEARNED.

THE LATEST FROM NINEVEH.

LETTERS from Mr. Layard have been received, dated the 24th of June, and we learn with much satisfaction that the great lion, which was stated in a former *Literary Gazette* to have been accidentally stranded on the Euphrates, has been recovered. Captain Jones, the commander of the steamer, has succeeded, after extraordinary labour, in accomplishing this valuable service, for which the literary and antiquarian world owe him many thanks.

## ART-UNION OF LONDON.

We attended, on Saturday last, the private view of the pictures selected by the prizeholders in the Art-Union, now exhibiting at the gallery of the Society of British Artists, in Suffolk-street. Although well arranged, we cannot congratulate the prizeholders on the taste they have displayed. With few exceptions, the walls are hung with bad specimens of good, or with good specimens of indifferent artists; while, in the subjects selected, there is a want of appreciation of what is refined and elevating in art. This is the more to be regretted, because it is, to our minds, indicative of a low standard of art-education amongst a large section of the middle classes of the country.

Having already expressed our opinion upon most of the pictures selected, we need only notice, for the information of our readers, the names of the principal ones. Of those exhibited at the Royal Academy, we observe Ward's picture of "James II. receiving the news of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," which has been selected by Mr. Jacob Bell; "Peter denying Christ," by Hollins, selected by Mr. Litchfield; Redgrave's "Attiring of Griselda," selected by Mr. J. H. Mann; Harding's "San Pietro," selected by Captain Reynolds; Mr. Linton's "View in Venice," selected by Mr. D. W. Wire, and three of Witherington's landscapes.

Mr. Clayer's "Odd Trick," and Mr. Hurlstone's "Lady Macbeth," both exhibited at the Society of British Artists, have been selected—the first by Mr. R. B. Child; the second, by Mr. G. Pratt; and Mr. Mole's pretty water-colour, "Going to Service," has been selected by Mr. T. Edgeworth, from the new Water Colour Society.

*National Gallery for Scotland.*—Parliament having passed the act, with a grant of 10,000*l.*, for the erection of a National Gallery on the Mound in Edinburgh, the industrious Scotch have already begun to dig the foundations. The building will be higher up, nearer the Old Town; and though the architecture in this quarter is somewhat heterogeneous (with the Institution, Scott's Monument, the New Church, Messrs. Chambers' round brick chimney, and the ancient high houses), there can be little doubt but the new Gallery will enrich the scene.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday.

We have had this week two annual ceremonies of great public interest in this part of the world. One was the grand distribution of prizes of the *Académie Française*; the other the grand distribution of prizes of the University. At the former, M. de Salvandy, Minister of Public Instruction under Louis Philippe, presided, and he delivered one of those pompous, inflated, commonplace speeches—but full of kindly feeling and of sincere respect for literature—for which he is remarkable. M. de Villemain, another ex-minister of the ex-king, and withal a *homme de lettres* of European renown, also spoke, but not with his usual effect. The prizes consisted of different sums of small amount, and medals of different value, to the authors of works on history (Auguste Thierry, one of our most eminent historians, was one of them), on one or two other branches of literature, and on moral and religious subjects. But what excited most interest

was the division of the prize of 10,000*fr.* destined for the best dramatic production, between M. Augier, author of the five act comedy *Gabrielle*, recently performed with considerable success at the Théâtre Français, and also, I believe, at London—and M. Autran, author of a dramatic piece in verse entitled *La Fille d'Eschyle*, brought out on the stage, but of more literary than dramatic merit. Of course this distribution of the prize is complained of as unjust; but that would have been the case had it been awarded to a second Shakspeare, supposing there were one. On the same occasion the Academy allotted what are called the Montyon prizes, to a number of deserving individuals of the lower class of society, who have distinguished themselves by acts of virtue—such as rescuing persons in danger of death, long and faithful service, taking charge of individuals or families from charitable motives, and so on.

At the distribution of the prizes to the pupils of colleges in connexion with the University, which as usual took place in the venerable Sorbonne, famous for many learned and many useless disputations in days of yore—the only novelty was the delivery of the speech of the day in French instead of in Latin. It is said that the professors are greatly annoyed at having been compelled, since the establishment of the Republic, to spout this same speech in the vernacular in place of the *lingua* of old Rome: but at all events, they may lay the flattering unction to their souls that it was just as long-winded, dull, and unheeded, and produced just as much *ennui* and yawning as any of its classical predecessors.

"So the end's gained, what signifies the route?"

The speechifying done, then came shouting and yelling of the *Marseillaise*, the hooting of the ministers, the applauding of certain public characters (among others, *mirabile dictu!* of M. Guizot, who was covered with vituperations in the same place two years ago)—and finally, the proclamation of the names of the *laureats*, accompanied *à la Française* by the clang of martial music, and followed by the snivelling of admiring mothers and sisters.

In the week in which the Revolution of February broke out, there were published not fewer than 122 different works, comprising nearly 500 volumes; and among them were some productions of the highest literary merit—such as the "Révolutions de Langage," by M. Wey; "Histoire de la Conquête de Naples," by Count A. de Saint Priest; "Cours d'Etudes Historiques," by M. Daunou of the Institute; a "History of France"; an edition of Béranger; three volumes of poetry; fourteen Greek, and seventeen Latin reprints, &c. But mark the extraordinary change which took place immediately after the proclamation of the Republic. First two days nothing—people were astounded: third day, a few copies of the *Marseillaise*, and other revolutionary songs which had been prohibited under Louis Philippe:—fourth day—people had begun to take heart a little—falsome biographies of the members of the Provisional government:—fifth day, a deluge of pamphlets in honour of the people: "Grandeur of the People"; "Awakening of the People"; "The Sovereign People"; "The Patient and Heroic People"; "The People in Action"; "Brigands!—Kneel to the People"; "The Workman and the Peer"; "The Shop and the Peerage"; "The Generous Working Man"; "The Noble Working Man," and such like:—sixth day, a deluge of pamphlets insulting the fallen régime:—"The Crimes of Louis Philippe"; "Confessions of Louis Philippe"; "Crimes of Guizot"; "Assassinations of Louis Philippe"; "Swindling of Guizot"; "Down with Kings"; "The Shipwreck of Crowned Heads"; "The King leaping from the Window"; "The Wig of Salvandy," &c.:—sixth day, another deluge of pamphlets, but of a different character: "Secret Correspondence between Louis Philippe and the Emperor of Russia for the sale of France"; "Love-Letters between the Duke de Nemours and

the Queen of England;" "Love Intrigues of the Princesses," and such garbage. And all this abominable filth was accompanied with vilely executed caricatures of the grossest obscenity, levelled at the king—that living saint, the queen—and those virtuous wives and mothers, the royal princesses. And then came mountains of pamphlets on the organization of the Republic—the organization of banks—the organization of society—the organization of credit—the organization of everything. Next we had millions of reams of paper and oceans of ink wasted in the discussion of the maddest Socialist schemes; and then there came—but enough: one's heart sickens within one in thinking of the fell blight which the revolution has cast on literature!

The lamentable affair of M. Libri continues to excite very great interest; and though unwilling to say aught that can give pain to a fallen man, I must not withhold from you that the general impression is decidedly unfavourable to him—not so much because he has been condemned by the Court of Assizes, as because he has not given himself up to justice, or taken any measures to refute the terrible accusations made against him in the indictments, which have been published in all the papers. There has been some talk of calling on the British Museum to give up the MSS. which it purchased from him, and which appear beyond all question to have been purloined from different public libraries in this country; but in matters of this kind honesty is *not* the best policy—at all events no public library in Europe acts on the principle—and so I suppose the British Museum people will turn a deaf ear to requests, remonstrances, and abuse,—observing, with a quiet shrug, that what is worth purchasing is worth keeping. Besides, they can retort with a counter demand, as the Bibliothèque Nationale here has many manuscripts, which it unblushingly admits to have been stolen from the British Museum. By the way, M. Libri was, three days ago, declared by the Court of Assizes to be degraded from the dignity of a member of the Legion of Honour.

In a recent letter I informed you that the ex-king, Louis Philippe, had demanded that the Standish and Spanish galleries in the Museum of the Louvre should be given up to him. Unwilling to assume the responsibility of granting or refusing the request, the Government referred the matter to the Council of State. That eminent body has just decided that the two collections shall be restored to the deposed sovereign. This decision may be just—it is certainly generous: but it will cause profound dissatisfaction in the country, inasmuch as it has always been universally believed that Louis Philippe had solemnly and irrevocably given the collection to the nation. I suppose he will next claim the restoration of the pictures he presented to the galleries of Versailles, from the glorious *toiles* of Horace Vernet down to the wretchedly daubed portraits of noted Englishmen;—they are as much his assuredly as the Spanish and Standish *salles* of the Louvre. But, after all, how pitiable is such Shylock-like sticking to the bond—if bond there can be supposed to be! How little honourable it is to clutch *now* at all the advantages of meanness, after having for years figured pompously before Europe as the *Mecenas* of Art, and having allured the artist of every degree to address one—"O et præsidium et dulces decus meum!"

The Prince de Joinville, to his credit be it said, has acted in a precisely contrary spirit to that of his royal sire. There were at the Ministry of Marine and in the Palace of the Tuileries, on the breaking out of the Revolution, a vast number of marine paintings and designs, together with a complete collection of sketches, &c., of a professional character. All these were the undoubted private property of the Prince, and nearly all had a high artistic or professional value. Recently asked what should be done with them, the Prince nobly replied—"Place them in a museum for the advantage of the public and the naval profession!"



## SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

## RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN BANKING.

FEW of our readers are ignorant of the benefit conferred upon the commercial community by the adoption of a sound system of banking, and that this benefit has not been hitherto available to a large section of its members.

Before the introduction of Joint Stock Banks, private bankers received the deposits of their customers and usually traded with them, affording banking accommodation only to the wealthy few. Many of them avowedly carried on business as merchants, and even at the present day houses of undoubted wealth and respectability, the names of which must be familiar to many of our readers, have retained this practice, and are generally supposed to expose the deposits confided to their care to the risks, without sharing with their owners the profits of trade.

Since the establishment of the Joint Stock system, and as a consequence of the wholesome competition thereby created, the advantages of banking have been materially extended, and considerable assistance has been beneficially afforded, as well by joint stock banks as by private bankers, to large numbers of the mercantile and trading classes. By the exercise of this prudent liberality, commerce has been fostered and legitimate enterprise encouraged, whilst a certain profit has been realized with but little risk, the advances having been almost invariably accompanied by actual security. The private bankers have, also, more generally confined their operations to their legitimate business, and abstained from risking their customers' money in commercial speculations.

But notwithstanding the intelligent management which has generally characterised the joint stock banks, there exists a numerous class whose resources they might have safely aided, with profit to themselves and benefit to the general interests of trade, to whom their books have been rarely opened. The credit given to the merchant, the manufacturer, and the wholesale dealer, is subject to certain fixed and well known rules, and as payment at the appointed time is required and made as a matter of course, these classes can calculate with tolerable certainty their future resources. Again, according to the same fixed and well known rules, they are entitled to require from their respective debtors a representative of their debts, in the shape of acceptances. So with other commercial transactions, goods purchased by a merchant, or wholesale dealer, are represented in commerce by symbols, such as bills of lading, dock warrants, warehouse receipts, and similar documents, the indorsement and delivery of which operate according to mercantile law, to pass the property in the goods themselves; while the manufacturer, who erects buildings and machinery, represents them by title deeds.

These various symbols and representatives, in the absence of which the greatest commercial city in the world would become a mere aggregation of pedlars and handicraftsmen, are the security upon which a banker makes advances. Now the operations of banking have been hitherto principally confined to advances of money upon actual available security, such as we have referred to; and it must be evident that the banking requirements of that large class, who in the ordinary course of their business, do not receive such available security, although they have to give long credit, have been neglected. Such are, to a great extent, the retail tradesmen in the metropolis, whose customers require always an uncertain and frequently a lengthy credit, and whose goods, being necessarily in their own possession, are unrepresented for commercial purposes.

It is true the managers of some of the joint stock banks, aware of the extent of business which might safely be done among this large and generally responsible class, have, with the sanction of their boards, occasionally made advances without the

deposit of an actual security. But while these very departures from the general system of their business have proved the existence of the want long felt in the metropolis, and long since supplied by our acute and active neighbours in the North, they have been departures from their system, and not in accordance with it.

The Scotch system, as it is called, makes advances to the depositors upon their personal credit, without requiring from them any actual pledge. The system successfully established north of the Tweed, has there met with very general success, and where prudently conducted, has not been found to be attended with risk.

Its practicability and success having been demonstrated in Scotland, we are gratified in observing its establishment among ourselves. The founders of a joint stock bank (the Royal British), which has recently received a royal charter, have had sufficient enterprise and judgment to transplant the system to London, where we believe they will supply a want severely felt; and we trust that the metropolitan bankers and banking companies will soon be satisfied, from their new colleague's success, that their legitimate business may be safely extended with profit to themselves and advantage to the public.

## STEAM NAVIGATION AND LOWESTOFT.

RETURNING from the British Association, in one of the most commodious and excellent of steam-vessels, such as belong to the General Steam Navigation Company, and traversing the sea between the fine pier of Granton and the port of London, fine weather, a pleasant company, a good sailor captain, a superior victualling department, and a speedy passage of about forty-four hours, enabled us to throw together some of the notes of travel which occurred and attracted our notice, independently of the business of the Association. And though the report of that business occupies too much space to allow room for these extraneous matters at present, we trust to convert them into a patchwork for some future numbers, which will not be unpleasant to our readers.

Among the towns on the coast, as we steamed along, after admiring remote Bamborough Castle, and the ruins of Whithy Abbey, and the beauties of Scarborough, rich in fossil remains, we were as much struck with the situation and aspects of Lowestoft as with any object within our range of vision, and were amused, on looking over the *Illustrated News* (and its regatta,) to find that it contemporaneously happened to be made the subject of woodcuts and textual remarks in that journal. As it is easy of access by the Eastern Counties Railway, we hope to satisfy our desire to visit it during the next congress at Ipswich; but in the meantime, to inform others, we copy from our pictorial contemporary the following inducements:—

"At one time or other, Lowestoft has afforded stirring materials to historians of nearly every epoch in our annals. It is now fast acquiring an eminence amongst modern watering-places, fully commensurate with the position it so long held among more ancient localities similarly situated. Hitherto, it has been comparatively shut out from the tourist and the valetudinarian, to whom the peculiarities of the surrounding country, the genial climate, and the many topographical advantages, economical and otherwise, would have recommended it. But within the last two or three years, an extension of the Eastern Counties Railway has thrown it open, and the population of the entire district, embracing an area of not less, probably, than one hundred miles, have since kept flocking to see it in progressively increasing numbers, and with an eagerness which each succeeding visit augments. There are few structures of a public kind, Lowestoft being, happily for the peace and cordiality of its people, neither a Parliamentary borough nor a corporate town; so that political and

party feuds in no degree embitter the charities of private life. Such are some of the many peculiarities that potentially recommend it to the patronage and countenance it receives from the Gurneys, Buxtons, Frys, and other well-known constitutional quietists of the same class in Norwich, Cambridge, Essex, and elsewhere, as well as to a very numerous resident gentry in the vicinage, and many health-seeking families from a distance, who occupy lodgings to a much later period of the year than might be thought desirable in so apparently exposed a latitude. But it would seem that even in the winter months the atmosphere is exceedingly mild, as the foliage of the well-wooded neighbourhood sufficiently indicates."

Were it merely for the sake of change from the old and familiarly haunted resorts, we think we should like a sojourn here, and would not turn our nose even at a Yarmouth bloater for breakfast.

## MUSIC.

*Her Majesty's Theatre.*—At this late period of the season the debut of a singer is not in the common course; but M<sup>me</sup>. Fiorentini is not of the common order. With great personal beauties, she possesses a very fine soprano voice, and with youth on her side, gives fair promise of her future attainments:—at present she shows many defects of singing, such as an exaggeration of the "portamento," and some falseness of intonation arising from forcing the voice upon the good tones; with these faults, too, there is great want of flexibility. In quality, her voice is more like the German than the Italian timbre, and it is better in the high than low part of the register, but with a perfect power of sustaining the highest tones. All these shortcomings are to be remedied by study and time, so that M<sup>me</sup>. Fiorentini, if she will give herself to the study of the higher attributes of the lyric art—feeling, expression, and refinement—may yet become a compeer of the great in her profession. Our new soprano has sung in two of the grand parts—the *Norma*, and the *Donna Anna* in the *Don Giovanni*, thus inevitably bringing herself to the highest standard of excellence, compared with which, it is by the beauty of her voice alone that we are beguiled from noticing her shortcomings.

On Thursday, throughout her impersonation of *Norma*, the conventional treatment of the character was too evident, and her singing created no sympathy in the fine dramatic situations. In the *Donna Anna* a similar want of expression was felt, and her singing of the opening scena, where she clings to the *Don*, was hard and unrefined. So in the garden scene, where she recognises *Don Giovanni* as the man who killed her father, there was plenty of voice and power, though not quite in tune, and very destitute of expression; the "Non mi dir" was sung, however, very sweetly, and appeared to us the best of her performance. There can be no question about the great capabilities of M<sup>me</sup>. Fiorentini, and the success of her debut, especially when her short experience on the stage is considered.

The flowery name of our new *débütante* is uncommonly like a *nom de guerre*, and in spite of her foreign caste of features we could not help fancying she was not Italian; we have since heard, though quite as a matter of gossip, that she is the daughter of the English consul at Seville. She has sung in opera at Dresden and Berlin during the past year or so.

*English Opera—Royal Surrey Theatre.*—We should be unwilling to yield to any in nationality, but, indeed, our national music in the form of opera is a trying thing; respectable composers, some few first-rate executants, a multitude of most excellent orchestral players, and a very few good vocalists, with the million who follow music for a living—not living to follow music for the art, form the summary of our national *artistes*. A taste for music, and a correct one, too, is to be met with



throughout our musical world, and the public are not at all deficient in this respect. Good music is appreciated and supported as it deserves; witness the success of all *artistes* of eminence, of our musical societies, of the Italian Operas, of the English Opera, the would-be national opera, whenever it has been worthy of success. Of late it has not been worthy of it, and has held on a miserable existence between the Princess's and the Surrey Theatres, and this, strangely enough, by means of foreign works done in English. Purely English works—which could be well done, and have a specific character—have been forgotten for these poor pretensions at something great and grand, intended to rival the Italians and gratify the national party. To those who feel that art is of no nation, and who reverence and prize it, wherever exhibited, all this appears shallow and weak. On Saturday, we performed our annual and duty-bound tour to the Surrey—the scene of many happy recollections of *Black-eyed Susan*, with its truly English songs, "All in the Downs," and "The Boy of Biscay," but the popular taste is altered, perhaps improved, here. We found the *Lucia* and the *Puritani*—with all the parade of "extra nights"—creating quite a *furor*; the house crammed, and the audience delighted; the very boys crying out that the last scene of *Lucia* was "a regular stunner;" no lack of enthusiasm in the people, and no fault of theirs, if they enjoy and encourage the *best* music they can get. But of the performers,—what vain attempts at rendering even the meaning of the composer; what a lack of feeling for their art, of *esprit*, of dramatic fire, and all but a parrot-like manner of getting through the parts, characterized them! The singers now at the Surrey must have seen and heard too much, and been too long before the public, to profit by the word of encouragement; and having spoken in a different tone of them, we will not enter more into minutiae. It is well for them their audience is as easily pleased as their own ambition is satisfied; it would be better for them if they would study, and strive to become inspired with something like feeling for their art.

Mlle. Lind, the eminent vocalist, has been visiting M. Benedict in London, on her way to the Liverpool Philharmonic Concerts, which begin on Monday next. She will sail for her American tour immediately afterwards.

### THE DRAMA.

*Fanny Kemble's Readings.*—The success of these delightful evenings has encouraged Mr. Mitchell to provide a continuation of them, enabling us to hear still more of Shakspeare's beauties, and of the admirable interpretations of the accomplished reader. It is to be regretted they were not given earlier in the season, for they are so good and so instructive that every one should hear them, whether a student of "the man of all time" or not. For intellectual enjoyment, a good reading of Shakspeare is in some respects better than an acting, because we have an equal intelligence dealing with the characters and the language throughout; whereas in acting, half the beauties are frequently lost in the hands of stupid actors. We doubt whether any one has succeeded so well in bringing the characters before the mind's eye by the same means as Mrs. Fanny Kemble; the looks and attitudes of the persons, and even incidents of the drama, such as the striking of a clock, or music, are all indicated most cleverly by little master touches; and the rapid transition from one character to another, keeping up the peculiarities of each, is really a wonderful attainment. Nothing can be more charming, too, than her reading of such parts as *Viola* in *Twelfth Night*, the sensitiveness and tenderness with which she gave the celebrated lines—

"She never told her love,  
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,  
Feed on her damask cheek."

told the whole story beautifully and with affecting pathos.

### ORIGINAL POETRY.

#### THE POET'S DREAMING.

THEY say that Poets dream,  
That unreal shadows lie  
Beneath the gorgeous hues of all  
Their magic scenery.  
That their wild notes attund  
To richest minstrelsy,  
Are wanting in one solemn chord,  
Truth and reality.  
My friend, it is not so;  
And though no poet I,  
To me hath been vouchsafed a gleam  
To light this mystery.  
There is a world around,  
Not the dull world we see—  
A region fair, where thought may range  
All unconfin'd and free.  
Above, around, beneath,  
An atmosphere of light;  
And still from earth as it recedes,  
More pure it is and bright.  
And there are none so low,  
So bound with grief and care,  
But they will sometimes plume their wing,  
And try their venture there.  
We mount a little way,  
(Children of earth are we.)  
Then wearied, fall to earth again,  
Though most unwillingly.  
There are a favour'd few,  
Who, in that upper air,  
Are privileged by eye to dwell,  
And linger gladly there.  
Though born of earthly mould,  
O'er them Earth holds no sway,  
Th' attractive force which binds us down,  
They heed not, nor obey.  
Creation's thousand harmonies,  
Scarce heard amid the din  
Of Earth, with her ten thousand cares,  
Mingle their hearts within.  
The fitness of all things  
Unto the ends design'd,  
The order and the harmony  
Of the eternal mind.  
The music of still thought,  
The breath of summer flowers,  
The rainbow hues of evening sky,  
Bringing the tranquil hours.  
The sense of love divine,  
Diffused o'er every thing,  
From the majestic mind of man,  
Ev'n to an insect's wing.  
And it may be a glimpse  
Of Canaan's heavenly shore,  
A whisper from the far-off land,  
Telling of troubles o'er.  
Oh, marvel not, nor deem  
That spirits thus attund  
Can mingle with material things,  
Or join in Earth's dull round.  
They cannot choose but tell  
The glories they have known,  
And if we listen faithfully,  
The fault is all our own.  
Oh ye! to whom is lent  
The gift of poetry  
Ye have a high commission giv'n,  
Unfold it heedfully.  
The keynote of our hearts  
Lies trembling on your string;  
Oh, wake their inmost chords to sound  
The glories of your king.  
For this your post has been  
So near Heaven's gate assign'd,  
That ye may call us thither too,  
Our only bliss to find.

### VARIETIES.

*International Copyright.*—Murray v. Bohn.—Murray v. Routledge.—The two Chancery suits, brought to try the right of alien authors to assign copyrights to natural born subjects of the United Kingdom, are hung up till after the long vacation, upon the undertaking by Mr. Bohn and Mr. Routledge to keep accounts. This undertaking was entered into without prejudice to any question between the parties. We shall return to this subject in an early number.

*Gloucester Festival.*—Madame Sontag and Herr Formes have been added to the list of performers. The sacred performances in the morning will be the *Elijah* and *Lauda Sion* of Mendelssohn, the *Creation* (Haydn), the *Messiah* (Handel), and a Grand Service of Beethoven.

*Music for 1851.*—In addition to many notabilities that may be expected in this year, already big with events, we hear of a German chorus of 2000 singers. These choral bands of such strength are peculiar to Germany, and would be a very attractive musical novelty *à la fresco*.

*The Arctic Expedition via Behring's straits.*—Accounts received from the Sandwich Islands, dated Honolulu, May 11, announce the arrival of Her Majesty's surveying-ship *Herald*, H. Kellett, Commander, at that port, on the 4th. The *Herald* sailed from Mazatlan on the 4th of April, and was bound to Behring's straits, in pursuit of the object which occupied her summercruise in 1849—namely, the further search for the missing expedition under Sir John Franklin. She would sail from Honolulu on the 15th of May.—*Newspapers.*

*MM. Halévy and Scribe* have been commissioned to write another new opera and libretto for Her Majesty's Theatre.

*Monument to the Duke of Cambridge.*—This design proceeds, and will probably be realized in a liberal manner, by the admirers of the charitable and genial character of the deceased Prince. A range of alms-houses, with a statue of the Duke in front, (say for decayed civilians or professional persons,) would be very appropriate.

*The Copyright of Designs Acts Amendment Bill* was read a third time in the House of Commons on Monday.

*Statue of the Queen.*—A proposition has emanated from the worthy citizens and inhabitants of Edinburgh to erect a statue of her Majesty in the quadrangle of Holyrood House, the ancient palace of the Scottish kings, in commemoration of her visit to Scotland. A model by Mr. Handyside Ritchie was exhibited at the public meeting. It represents the Queen in her royal robes, standing upright, and holding an olive branch in one hand.

*M. Soyer's Gastronomic Pleasure Party.*—The renowned *cuisinier* "has been solicited to organize" a trip to Paris, with a series of interesting intellectual and gastronomic fêtes,—to Fontainebleau, Rambouillet, Anières, Versailles, Sévres, and other places of resort; to conclude after a fourteen days' glut of everything *recherché*, whether in the gastronomic or any other art, with a grand banquet and ball, at the Salle St. Cecille, in the Chaussée d'Antin; at which the Gastronomic Polka will be danced for the first time. Truly we may say of *Mons. Soyer* and *Mons. Jullien*, "*parturient montes*," but not *nascitur ridiculus mus*.—Board, lodging, and first-class everything, are provided, and the happy family depart on the 17th inst.

### LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Dr. Waagen is engaged on a work entitled *The Treasures of Art in England*, from which, considering the preceding publication of the writer on our collections of fine art, much may be expected.

Messrs. Blackwood have, we are glad to see, announced *Lives of the Queens of Scotland, and of the English Princesses connected with the Royal Succession of Great Britain*, by Miss Agnes Strickland. A more fruitful and interesting field for her popular pen could not have been suggested.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Alton Locke, 2 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 18s.  
Art of Manufacturing and Refining Sugar, with folio Atlas, £3 3s.  
Bohn's Classical Library: Aristotle's Ethics, 12mo, cl., 6s.  
— Illustrated ditto: Pickering's Races of Men, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
Bright on the Lungs, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
Butler and Wine Dealer, 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
Chapman's Manual of Materia, 12mo, cl., 6s. 6d.  
Cunningham's Lion Hunter, second edition, 2 vols., post 8vo, cloth, 24s.  
Du Bury's (Baroness) Germania; its Court, Camp, and People, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, 28s.  
Feats of Modern Enterprise and Adventure, 2 vols., fcap., cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Fosgate's (B.) Sleep Psychologically Considered, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
Garnett (The): a Tale of 1845, royal 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
Greek Testament, by Griesbach, 2nd edition, 12mo, cl., 6s. 6d.  
Guthrie's (Rev. W.) Christian's Great Interest, 12mo, sewed, 1s. 6d.  
Hall's (Marshall) Synopsis of Spinal Systems, 4to, sewed, 5s.  
— Memoirs on Nervous Systems, 4to, sd. 5s.  
Handbook South Germany, post 8vo, cloth, new edition, 12s.  
— Central Italy, post 8vo, cloth, 16s.

Helen Bury, by E. J. Warboise, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
 Hiley's Arithmetical Companion, third edition, 18mo, cloth, 2s.; Key to ditto, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
 Holy Vessels, and Furniture of the Tabernacle of Israel, oblong, 35s.  
 Horace Translated into English Verse by W. Melville, Esq., 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
 Hudleston's (Rev. A.) Sermons, 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
 In Memoriam, third edition, 12mo, cloth, 6s.  
 Inn-Keeper and Public Brewer, 12mo, cloth, 3s.  
 — and Wine Dealer, 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 It is Written, third edition, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
 Kenrick's Ancient Egypt, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth, 30s.  
 Lizar's Scottish Tourist, 18th edition, 12mo, cloth, 8s. 6d.  
 M'Cash's (Rev. J.) Method of Divine Government, second edition, 8vo, cloth, 12s.  
 Menteth's (Mr. A. S.) Lays of the Kirk and Covenant, post 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d.  
 Mills' (J.) Our County, a Novel, 3 vols., post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.  
 Normandy's (A. H.) Commercial Handbook, post 8vo, cl., 12s. 6d.  
 Oliphant's (G. H. H.) Law of Fews in Churches, post 8vo, 5s.  
 Palmer's Ecclesiastical History, new edition, 12mo, cl., 4s. 6d.  
 Snibbert's (T.) Clans of the Highlands of Scotland, 8vo, cloth, £2 5s.  
 Smith's (G.) Doctrine of Cherubim, 8vo, cloth, 3s.  
 — (Rev. S.) Sketches of Moral Philosophy, second edition, 8vo, cloth, 12s.  
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 Tuthill's (Mrs. S. C.) Successful Merchant, 12mo, half-bound, 3s. 6d.  
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 White's (J.) English Grammar, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
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#### DEUTER TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

1850.	h. m. s.	1850.	h. m. s.
Aug. 17 . . .	12 3 52.5	Aug. 21 . . .	12 2 58.3
18 . . .	3 39.7	22 . . .	2 43.5
19 . . .	3 26.4	23 . . .	2 28.3
20 . . .	3 12.6		

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. A." will find the work he inquires for in our advertising columns.  
 We cannot insert "An Engineer's" communication; it is not suited to our columns.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

Edinburgh, August 14, 1850.  
 Sir,—In the report of the Ethnological Section in your last paper, you unwittingly misrepresent some remarks made by me. It is stated that I then intimated my having abandoned the whole theory embraced by a work of mine entitled "Ancient Sea Margins."

What I really did, was to intimate something comparatively trifling. Mr. Daniel Wilson having cited some facts from that work, to help out the probability which he wished to establish, of our island having been peopled before the last changes of relative level between sea and land, I thought it a duty to mention that, since the publication of the work, a fact had come under my notice which had diminished that probability. In the work there was a description of some ancient canoes found embedded under strata of clay and gravel, at places where the surface of the ground was twenty-one feet above tide-mark. I had showed that there were difficulties in accounting for the deposition of such relics since the present relative position of the land was assumed. Afterwards, in a similar situation, an iron boat-hook was found, proving the possible recentness of such events, for iron in this country is a modern article. This is what I intimated to the Section.

Such theory as there is in the "Ancient Sea Margins" remains exactly as it did. But I believe it is something very different from what is generally supposed. There is merely a sum of facts speaking for a land that was assumed of relative level between sea and land in these islands and some of the neighbouring shores. What I am generally supposed to assert is, that there has been a recession of the sea, instead of an uprise of the land. There is no such thing in the book. It is simply the *myth* formed in the minds of those who do not like to hear of any facts that do not precisely and at once jump with their own prepossessions. I have, indeed, speculated on possible recessions of the sea, as necessarily following upon the favourite doctrine of the mobility of the land; but this was only for the purpose of reconciling that doctrine, as far as possible, to the facts which had, most unexpectedly to myself, resulted from my investigations. If it can be satisfactorily shown that this island could rise out of the sea at a number of stages *equally*, so far from being a disappointment to me, it will be the termination of a difficulty which I have always felt to be very unpleasant, but to which, of course, I cannot consent to bend such a mass of facts as that collected in the "Ancient Sea Margins."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. CHAMBERS.

P.S.—This book has been almost ludicrously unfortunate. While its only reward with the learned world—the reward of an immense amount of labour and expense—has been misrepresentation, I occasionally see insinuations in other quarters that the *merit* of its leading ideas belongs to some other person!

Erratum—In last week's *Literary Gazette*, Mr. Mills' new novel, *Our Country*, was erroneously advertised as *Our Country*.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.

**THE EXHIBITION of PICTURES**  
 by ANCIENT MASTERS and deceased BRITISH ARTISTS, at the GALLERY of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, 52, Pall Mall, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six, and will CLOSE on SATURDAY, August 31. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**THE HIPPOPOTAMUS**, presented to the Zoological Society of London, is EXHIBITED DAILY, from 1 to 6 o'clock, at their Gardens in the Regent's Park. The band of the First Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at 4 o'clock. The Arab snake charmers, Jahar Abou Hajjab and Mohammed Abou Merwan, will also perform on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock and at 5 o'clock, weather permitting. Admission, 1s. each; Mondays, 6d.

**THE NILE—IMPORTANT ADDITIONS** to this PANORAMA.—The Nubian Desert, from the Second Cataract to Dongola; Arab War Dance; March of Caravan by Moonlight; Morning Prayer; the Mummy of a Theban Priest is added to the Curiosities; both Banks of the River are exhibited. Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, daily at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s.; Pit, 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

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C. P. RONEY, Secretary.

Bishopsgate Station, July, 1850.

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The hours of public business are from 9 A.M. till 4 P.M. daily, at the Head Office and Branches; and from 12 to 3 and 6 to 8 o'clock P.M. at the Sub-Office.

## TERMS OF BUSINESS, (until Further Notice.)

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Three per cent. will be Credited daily on all deposits for six months, of one pound and upwards, and the interest paid monthly, or accumulated half-yearly, at the option of the depositor, for every sum not then drawn, and which in such cases will, for the next period of six months, form together an increased principal sum bearing interest at three per cent.—and if not then drawn, be again accumulated as above for the next half-yearly period, and so on progressively, compounding the interest half-yearly. But in any particular case, the directors will, if the circumstances justify an exception from their rules, repay any part or the whole of the deposit.

The Directors having by the Charter the peculiar privilege of gradually increasing the capital, will, when new shares are being allotted, give a preference, after the existing shareholders, to depositors and customers who may wish to become proprietors, according to the priority of their applications, allowing, until a dividend be declared, three per cent. interest on all deposits set apart for shares. In accordance with the original purpose of the Institution, and of the early promise of its promoters, viz., to endeavour to make the proprietary body as numerous as possible, and the corporation, as far as the law will permit, a society for banking on the principles of a mutual benefit association, the shareholders and depositors for new shares will have a preference in the enjoyment of such benefits as the Bank can legitimately afford.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for shorter or longer periods than six months will be received on such terms as may be arranged in each particular case.

DRAWING OR CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—One per cent. interest reckoned from day to day, will be allowed on all balances constant for the half-year, of £100 and upwards; and two per cent. on all such balances exceeding £200; but the permanent maintenance of any balance will not be insisted on, when the party has not also a discount account.

CASH CREDIT ACCOUNTS will be granted to respectable parties on personal security or such guarantees as may be satisfactory to the Bank. A commission of one per cent. half-yearly will be charged on the amount of the credit, but interest (five per cent. per ann.) will be debited on the balance only of actual cash from time to time drawn out by the party after deduction of the sums paid in. To Shareholders and depositors for new shares the commission on cash credits will be but a half per cent. half-yearly.

ALL ACCOUNTS will be balanced half-yearly.

OFFICIAL RECEIPTS will, on the one hand, be given to Customers for all sums paid in, and their CHEQUES, on the other, will be preserved by the Bank till the succeeding half-yearly balance, when the accounts will be certified and the vouchers exchanged, except in cases where parties may specially wish for a different arrangement.

ADVANCES ON LOANS on Promissory Notes with marketable securities readily convertible, will be made at rates proportioned to the nature and value of the security in each case.

DISCOUNTS of Bills of Exchange will be made at the rates of the day; but only to parties having drawing accounts, and keeping balances of not less than one-fourth of the amount of their discounts.

ALL BILLS FOR DISCOUNT must be lodged daily before 12 noon, and not called for till after 2 P.M.

REMITTANCES will be made to, and BILLS COLLECTED in any place in England, Scotland, or Ireland, or on the Continent of Europe where there is a Banker; as also in America, the West Indies, India, and China.

DIVIDENDS, &c., will be received for Shareholders or Customers without charge.

No gratuity will be allowed to be received from a Customer or Applicant by any one in the Bank's employment.

Forms of Application from Shareholders or Depositors, for new shares, or from parties desirous to open Accounts, will be supplied at the Bank, or sent by post to any who may require them.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

HUGH INNES CAMERON,

General Manager.

16, TOKENHOUSE YARD, 25th June, 1850.

## EMIGRATION.

THE UNIVERSAL EMIGRATION and COLONIZATION COMPANY'S FIRST PACKET SHIP, the JOHN GARROW, 844 Tons register, (Captain HAMILTON,) will positively SAIL from LIVERPOOL, on WEDNESDAY, August 28.

All the Company's Settlers who have already recorded, or are about to record, their desire to proceed by this opportunity, under the direction of GEORGE CATLIN, Esq., to the Company's First Settlement of NEW BRITAIN, in Milam County, N. Texas, must be at Liverpool by Monday Evening, August 26th, at latest, as all the baggage must be stowed on board on Tuesday. The Company's Agent, F. SANDEL, Esq., 28, Moorfields, Liverpool, will register in his Office the Embarkation Certificate of each Passenger. He will be prepared to render every assistance, and to furnish whatever may be required, on the most moderate terms.

All applications for land and passage must be recorded at the Company's Office, before Saturday, August 17th, after which date the spare accommodation will be appropriated generally.

The Company's SECOND PACKET SHIP will most probably sail early in October, and will be advertised as soon as a sufficient number of applications has been recorded to complete the necessary arrangements.

WM. ST. CLAIR TROTTER, Secretary.

HENDRIE'S PATENT PETROLEUM LINE SOAP has realized in practice all the promised beneficial effects on excoriations and eruptive affections of the cuticle. The "COSMETIC PETROLEUM SOAP," for the habitual use of the toilet, is found to have an agreeable demulcent influence on the hands, and on the most delicate skin; or in the nursery, for infants. The "PETROLEUM SHAVING SOAP" is peculiarly bland and balsamic, allaying the irritation felt in the employment of the ordinary alkaline compositions.

A more detergent antiseptic, with additional petroleum, named "DISPENSARY SOAP," is prepared for inveterate cuticular affections of long standing; and, from experience in several public schools, where it has been employed in washing children's heads, it has proved an efficient specific for, and a complete protection against, the troublesome complaint known as ringworm.

The Dispensary Soap, being at a moderate price, is available for all classes, and is used with great success in purifying linen after infectious diseases; indeed, the use of it may, in many cases of typhus and other contagions, be considered a beneficial antidote.

R. HENDRIE,

PERFUMER TO HER MAJESTY,

12 AND 13, TICHBOURNE STREET, REGENT'S QUADRANT.

ED. J. DENT, by distinct appointments, Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia, having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8 gs. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10 gs.; youths' silver watches, 4 gs.; substantial and accurately-going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs.—E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur Street; and 34, Royal Exchange, (Clock Tower Area.)

## THE NEW HAIR BRUSHES.—

Have you seen the new Hair Brushes yet? They are called BAKER'S SINE MANUBRIUM BRUSHES, from their being without a handle. They are in form oval, the hairs being placed transversely; they answer the purpose of a comb and four different brushes, viz., a hard brush, two medium brushes, and a soft brush. All the principal perfumers at first sight have ordered a supply. They are registered, and sold at prices to suit the prince and the peasant. One sight of them must satisfy every sensible person that it is the best hair brush ever invented. Address Mr. Baker, 3, Murray Street, Hoxton, or at the Jerusalem, Cornhill.

## MARIA MANNING, GEORGE

MANNING, and BLONFIELD RUSH, taken from life during their trial, a cast in plaster of Mr. O'Connor, and a plan of the Kitchen where he was murdered, models of Stanfield Hall and Potash Farm, are now added to the Chamber of Horrors at Madame TUSSAUD and SONS' EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker Street, Portman Square. Open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.—Admission, Large Room, 1s.; Small Rooms, 6d. extra.

## TO VISITORS to the CONTINENT

and to ARTISTS.—Messrs. J. and R. McCracken, Foreign Agents, and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7, Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c., from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom Houses, &c., and that they undertake the Shipment of Effects to all parts of the world.



## SOCIETY OF ARTS.—SPECIAL PRIZE-LIST for 1850 and 1851.

The intimate connexion of the Society of Arts with the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1851, which is a subject of congratulation to the Members of the Society, as the successful enlargement of an idea the Society has long aimed to realize, has appeared to the Council to render altogether superfluous any attempt on the part of the Society to pursue its ordinary course for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce by the offer of its usual Prizes for the Session of 1850 and 1851.

The Council have therefore considered how they might most usefully apply that portion of the Revenue of the Society to the particular circumstances of the year.

The Council are of opinion that the most useful work they can undertake, and one they believe to be strictly auxiliary to the views of their Royal President, H.R.H. the Prince ALBERT, and of Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition, will be to encourage the production of philosophical Treatises on the various departments of the Exhibition, which shall set forth the peculiar advantages to be derived from each to the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of the country.

The Council accordingly offer, in the name of the Society, the large Medal and twenty-five pounds for the best, and the Society's small Medal and ten pounds for the second best Treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of Raw Materials and Produce.

A large Medal and twenty-five pounds for the best, and a small Medal and ten pounds for the second best Treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of Machinery.

A large Medal and twenty-five pounds for the best, and a small Medal and ten pounds for the second best Treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of Manufactures.

A large Medal and twenty-five pounds for the best, and a small Medal and ten pounds for the second best Treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of Fine Arts.

Each Treatise must occupy, and not exceed, eighty pages of the size of the Bridgewater Treatises.

The Society will also award its large Medal and twenty-five guineas for the best general Treatise upon the Exhibition treated commercially, politically, and statistically; and small medals for the best treatises on any special object or class of objects exhibited.

The Treatises for which rewards are given are to be the property of the Society; and if deemed suitable for publication, should the Council see fit, they will cause the same to be printed and published, and will award to the author the net amount of any profits which may arise from the publication after the payment of the expenses.

The Treatises to be delivered at the Society's House on or before the 30th of June, 1851.

In announcing this List, there is no intention on the part of the Council to confine the rewards of the Society to the subjects named there, though, for the reasons given, they do not anticipate that communications of interest on other subjects will be submitted.

GEORGE GROVE, Secretary.

18, John-street, Adelphi, August 8, 1850.

### A CLEAR COMPLEXION.

**GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS** is strongly recommended for Softening, Improving, Beautifying, and Preserving the SKIN, and in giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove Tan, Sun-burn, Redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities, render the Skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and, by continuing its use only a short time, the Skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold in bottles, price 2s. 9d., with directions for using it, by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

## ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Rt. Hon. Sir T. FRANKLAND LEWIS, Bt., M.P.,  
Chairman.

HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

### ADVANTAGES.

The lowest rates of Premium on the **Mutual System**.

The whole of the Profits divided among the Assured every Fifth Year.

The sum of **£274,000** was added to Policies at the last Division, which produced an average Bonus of **£624 per Cent.** on the Premiums paid.

Amount of Assurance Fund, **£970,000**. Income, **£170,000** per Annum.

Loans granted on such Policies as are purchasable by the Society.

For particulars apply to

ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary,  
6, New BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

## THE YORKSHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established at York, 1824,

AND EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

### TRUSTEES.

LORD WENLOCK, Esq., Esrick Park.  
G. L. THOMPSON, Esq., Sheriff-Hutton Park.  
ROBERT SWANN, Esq., York.

Bankers—Messrs. SWANN, CLOUGH, and Co., York.  
Actuary and Secretary—Mr. W. L. NEWMAN, York.

**THE attention of the Public is particularly called to the terms of this Company for LIFE INSURANCES, and to the distinction which is made between MALE and FEMALE Lives.**

Extract from the Table of Premiums for Insuring £100.

Age next birth-day.	A MALE.	A FEMALE.	Age next birth-day.	A MALE.	A FEMALE.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Premiums.		Whole Life Premiums.	Whole Life Premiums.
10	£ 1 7 6	£ 1 5 4	45	£ 3 11 6	£ 3 3 2
13	1 9 3	1 7 0	50	4 1 9	3 13 3
16	1 11 3	1 8 10	53	4 11 6	4 2 6
20	1 14 4	1 11 6	56	5 4 0	4 14 0
23	1 17 0	1 13 8	60	6 6 0	6 12 6
26	2 0 3	1 16 2	63	7 4 0	6 9 6
*30	2 5 0	1 19 9	66	8 4 0	7 10 8
33	2 8 6	2 2 10	70	10 4 0	9 7 6
36	3 13 0	2 6 4	73	11 16 2	11 2 6
40	4 19 9	2 12 0	76		13 1 9
43	5 3 3	2 17 2	80		15 12 10

\* Example.—A Gentleman whose age does not exceed 30 may insure £1000, payable on his decease, for an annual payment of £22 10s.; and a Lady of the same age, can secure the same sum, for an annual payment of £19 17s. 6d.

Prospectuses with the rates of premium for the intermediate ages, and every information may be had at the Head Office in York, or of any of the Agents.

### FIRE INSURANCES

Are also effected by this Company, on the most moderate terms.

Agents are wanted in those Towns where no appointments have been made. Applications to be made to Mr. W. L. NEWMAN, Actuary and Secretary, York, or to

MR. HENRY DINSDALE,

12, Wellington Street, Strand, Agent for London.

## UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established by Act of Parliament in 1834.

8, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON; 97, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH; 12, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW; 4, COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.

The bonus added to Policies from March, 1834, to the 31st December, 1847, is as follows:—

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy in 1841.	Sum added to Policy in 1845.	Sum payable at Death.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5000	13 yrs. 10 mo.	638 6 8	797 10 0	6470 16 8
5000	1 year	.. ..	112 10 0	5112 10 0
1000	15 years	100 0 0	157 10 0	1237 10 0
1000	7 years	.. ..	157 10 0	1157 10 0
1000	1 year	.. ..	22 10 0	1022 10 0
500	12 years	80 0 0	78 15 0	628 15 0
500	4 years	.. ..	45 0 0	545 0 0
500	1 year	.. ..	11 5 0	511 5 0

The premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years when the insurance is for life. Every information afforded on application to the Resident Director, No. 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

## DISPUTED LIFE ASSURANCE

POLICIES.—THE LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY are prohibited by their deed of settlement, duly registered, from disputing a policy upon any ground whatever.

### TRUSTEES.

J. Campbell Renton, Esq., Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P.  
M.P.  
Richard Malins, Esq., Q.C. J. Fuller Medley, Esq.  
William Wilberforce, Esq.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, Manager.

72, Lombard Street, and 24, Connaught Terrace.

## PALLADIUM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

### DIRECTORS.

Capit. C. J. Bosanquet, R.N. William A. Guy, M.D.  
Robert Cheere, Esq. Henry Harvey, Esq. F.R.S.  
Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. James Murray, Esq.  
LL.D. Philip Rose, Esq.  
Charles Elliott, Esq., F.R.S. Samuel Skinner, Esq.  
Sir James Buller East, Bart. William Thomas Thornton, Esq.  
M.P. Joseph Esdaile, Esq.  
Physician—Seth Thomson, M.D.

**NEW RATES OF PREMIUM.**—The Directors of this Society, with the view of meeting the wants and wishes of the large class of persons who prefer the present advantages of reduced premiums to a prospective bonus in the shape of an addition to their policies, have constructed a new scale, based on the safest and most approved data, viz., the Experience Tables, recently compiled by a Committee of Actuaries, from the records of seventeen of the leading London offices.

The Society now offers the following advantages:—  
The lowest Scale of Premium which can be safely adopted.

EXAMPLE TO ASSURE £100.

Age.	For one Year.	For seven Years.	For whole Life.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	0 15 11	0 16 6	1 13 1
30	0 18 5	0 19 6	2 2 10
40	1 2 8	1 4 10	2 18 7

Other ages at proportionate rates.

Undoubted security, guaranteed by a large capital; an influential proprietary; the long standing of the office, and the satisfactory results of its business.

Facility in the settlement of claims.  
Liberty to travel in any part of Europe without extra premium.

Loans equivalent to the value of the policies.  
To those who desire to secure the advantages of a prospective bonus, by a small additional outlay, the deed of settlement assigns four-fifths of the profits.

Bonuses may be commuted for equivalent reductions of premium at the option of the assured, by which arrangement the amount originally assured may be kept up at a continually decreasing cost.

Insurances effected on joint as well as on single lives, for short terms or otherwise, and to meet any specified contingency.

The age of the life assured is admitted on the policy at the time of effecting the assurance, or at any other time, on production of satisfactory proof.

Every information and assistance will be given to assurers, either at the offices, No. 7, Waterloo-place, London; or by the Society's agents, established in all principal towns.

Secretary and Actuary—JEREMIAH LODGE, Esq.

## CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that the ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (less INCOME TAX) on the paid-up capital on the Shares of the SOCIETY, will be payable at this Office on and after Tuesday, the 20th day of August inst.

AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT just obtained, enables this Society to GIVE IMPORTANT BENEFITS to PERSONS NOW ASSURING, the particulars of which are set forth in a REPORT, which can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or by applying to

GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

99, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

## THE MONARCH FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1835.

ADELAIDE PLACE, LONDON BRIDGE.

Chairman—JOHN MUGGERIDGE, Esq. and Alderman.

Deputy-Chairman—JOHN KINNESELEY HOPKES, Esq. and Alderman.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—The Company effects Insurances upon all descriptions of property at moderate rates.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**—Policy holders have the guarantee of a large capital, and the additional advantage of participating in the profits derived from the Fire Assurance department.

GEORGE H. JAY, Manager and Secretary.

# MESSRS. COCKS' NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

## I. WHY DO SUMMER ROSES FADE?

**Ballad.** Words by CARPENTER; the music by GEORGE BARKER, the author of "Mary Blanche." 2s. 6d.  
"Like the summer roses, human affections may wither and die, but only to be renewed again in all their strength: for what is life without friendship and love?"—Vide *Berwick Warbler*, January 25th.

## II. WHY WATCH the LONE, LONE

**DEEP? Vocal Duet.** Words by CARPENTER; music by STEPHEN GLOVER. 2s. 6d.  
"Mr. Glover has produced one of the most charming duets we know, abounding in striking effects, satisfying alike to the common and to the cultivated ear. It is at the same time quite easy of execution."—Vide *Berwick Warbler*, January 25th.

## III. THE GIPSY'S LIFE is a JOYOUS

**LIFE: Song.** By E. FLOOD. Price 2s. 6d.  
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## V. TRAB, TRAB, for the PIANO; by

G. A. OSBORNE. 3s. Also, by the same eminent composer, Kücken's Schommertied, 2s.; La Pastorale, La Belle Nuit, Violet Mazurka. La Pinie des Perles; What are the Wild Waves saying; Du, du, liegst mir im Herzen, each 2s. and 3s.; and a duet for two performers on one piano, on airs from Il Barbiere, 5s.

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Words by S. FARQUHARSON, Esq., D.C.L. Composed for Sims Reeves, Esq., by J. H. TULLY. Illustrated by a beautiful view of Lucerne, 2s. 6d. Also, by the same Author, Where the Weary are at Rest, The Man of Men, and, Art thou Changed; each, 2s. Also, now ready, Parts I to 34 of Warren's Chanter's Hand Guide, price 2d. each, or in One Volume, 5s.

## VII. POPULAR SONGS, by C. E. HORN.

"Come, buy my Roses: All things love thee, so do I; Keep 'mid the battle's rage: The time I regret; and Cherry ripe; 2s. each. Vocal duets, by the same composer—Fair Vale Bells, two treble voices; ditto equal voices, Pretty Maiden, why wander alone; and, The Master and Scholar, Fioravante's celebrated singing lesson.

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"The cheapness of the present work, combined with the matter, has left all competitors with it in the background."—Vide *Era*.

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**BEAUTIFUL BELLS: a Ballad.** By R. BISHOP. Price 2s.

"Chime again, chime again, beautiful bells,  
Now thy soft melody floats on the wind,  
Bursting at intervals over the sails,  
Leaving a train of reflections behind."

"The music is sweetly appropriate to the words, which are beautiful. They were written by a young lady on the occasion of her hearing on deck the chimes of bells in the distance, as the vessel was moving away from her native land."—Vide *Innis and Clare Journal*, January 25th.

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BECK'S BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, for voices in union, by R. JAMES, 3s.; Tallis's Order of the Daily Service, by John Bishop, 6s.; Boyce's Cathedral Music, a new edition, with Organ Accompaniment, by J. Warren, 1,300 large folio pages, in three vols., £6 6s.

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